# The Sunday Oregonian.

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### A MAID OF ARCADIE

ust ever watched upon a flowery lea
A sweet wild blossom shy with modest grace
Lift to the sun its dew besprinkled face
ust ever stood in still amaze to see
A queenly rose in some fair rosery
Blend these in one that stand so far apart
The child of Nature and the child of Art
nd is my maid my maid of Arcadie!

mid the sweet wild flowers I saw her stand
And each one claimed her for a sister dear
And bent to greet her ignorant of fear
nd yet so fair her face so nobly grand
trembled in her sight and Love drew near
nd led a willing captive through the land

—George Weatherly

### MAIDENHOOD

have no name For they that know me best
Know how to name me not The nightingale
ings me when summer nights are silentest
And the stars tremble listening to her tale
f Melancholy a sweetest child am I
Sweeter than Joy I hover between song
nd silence There is smiling in my sigh
nd sighing in my smile A thought among
y thoughts I wander like a wind through flowers
nd only by their trembling canst thou tell
y secret influence on thy silent hours
et dost thou know me, child, and know me well

—Owen Meredith

## TRESPASSES.

The vernal thaw that has come about within e past three days gives color to the belief at our fruit crop will be a failure again as s the case last year These fine days will ng out the buds on all the trees and then out the time that the enthusiastic Brennan who 'dred' my worthy friend Rudolpho ulfrinus Pitt got ready to celebrate the 17th Ireland, along will come a blighting frost d kill all the buds on the trees and next nter we shall have to pay from two dollars to and a half per box for apples And this in Oregon the land of fat schoolgirls and apples. Oh, whither are we drifting and y this thusly? Four years ago the apple s of the Willamette valley were groaning der their burdens of ripe fruit and apples ught such figures here that the price hardly ered the freight and boxing Now almost sort of apples are worth four times that m, owing to bad weather last year and bad hard culture all over central Oregon in the t ten years Twelve years ago the apples pped hence to San Francisco held the top in that market. Now they find their supremacy disputed by apples grown in the ntain counties of California and shipped to metropolis by railway which costs more n our steamship freight of 700 miles This ng to the fact that our orchardists have, rule become careless and indifferent to the lity of fruit produced by them, and have lected their trees for years On the other d, the excellence of the foothills both on Sierras and Coast Range has become apent to men familiar with orchard culture they have planted new orchards all along Central line as far east as Dutch Flat and the Oregon branch as far north as Pitt river y and Portuguese Flat If our orchardists to preserve the good name of Oregon fruit they must cut down their old apple s for chisel handles and plant new trees thern Oregon fruit-growers next fall will n our market to ask for a share of patronand will be apt to get it

his week will start up the Coeur d Alene h a rush. I expect to see all the veteran ses with white eyes and bald faces, that survived the 'white bull' excitement on Santiam and the stampede of Auburn and up anew and packed with picks shovels e-pots and sacks of beans, and then trotted o Coeur d Alene I say this advisedly for se horses never die except when shot, as were at Steptoe canyon by order of Gen ge Wright They sometimes dry up and away after the manner of the traditional ument mule but they never die by any g like what might be called a natural death I had a strawberry roan horse given me he late Nathan Coombs of Napa and that is said to be turning the sweep of a mud in a brickyard at Victoria He was ged and spavined and could buck stiff d in seven different languages The lord his brickyard man if old Savignet uses roughly as he did me But the cayuse a fixture of every mining excitement and ples fortunes under foot as he shuffles over and porphyry alike bearing some trace he precious metals however little The represents a more advanced grade of civ on in the history of mining communities the cayuse is the pioneer quadruped and side by side with the rocker and long

ntlemen who arrived from the east by the of Thursday night tell of vast crowds of seekers camped at Trout creek thirty miles from Eagle City and putting up ll sorts of hardships in their rush toward new Eldorado Flour is quoted at $60 per el at Eagle City and all other necessaries n like proportion There will be more suffering there until the steamboats be their trips on the lake and its tributaries as were in California in the memorable era There will be a few who make their slashing pile and a few who reap moderate ns but the masses will have arduous toil a comparatively moderate compensation great point in favor of California was not uch the richness of her auriferous lands e great length of her dry seasons which led her young Jasons and Ajaxes to turn rivers from their natural beds in their ch for the glittering metal I believe there Caribou and Kootenai to-day mines of fabulous wealth which can never be ed satisfactorily on account of the long er and high streams prevalent in those ons In my belief Coeur d Alene will re the history of those British gold fields and t the bold and adventurous spirits of all ous but, for reasons above given I still no to a belief that there will never be an California or even another Australia. ate is an important factor in the successful ng enterprises whence the great world of merce derives its bullion

d yet there will be an army of prospectors sh into the new El Dorado for those who already pitched their tents in the snows agle creek are but the picket guard of the squadron that will pour in from all quarin the next ninety days We shall see the ween ed mule from Jacksonville that we ght had long since lain down to eternal among the cockleburs where the wicked from troubling and the old gray horse died in the wilderness (as we had ferly hoped) at the forks of the Yuba or on ong bar of the Klamath Perhaps we shall onored with a call or two from some of the old friends we knew in the gray shirt era ps Trappe Conner will come in to exge a friendly pipe and tell us what a conded liar that Jim Beckwourth was Perhaps we shall be honored with a visit from Col Jackson Gamble the renowned rattle-killer from Alabama and he humerists whose fun is despite his anxiety as rank and ingenious as wild garlic we shall receive a domiciliary Heard of Sheep Rock in the Siskiyou, the great army of practical jok rally to the call of Jack Long and George Stilts The days of placer diggings are nearly at an end, and shall there not be one more love feast and reunion of the brethren before the long night cometh

When the spring time comes, gentle Annie I will be on the train bound for Coeur d Alene but not as a miner. I never expect to wash another pan of earth But I am going up on the steamboat with Captain Irving Sanburn to see the last ditch of the army of Argonauts in which I once was proud to march I am going to travel by rail and steamboat very comfortably I possibly can in conformity to the spirit of laziness that has overtaken me in the Indian summer of my life Eleven years ago this month I walked from Coos bay to Roseburg and back—134 miles for the round trip in six days and felt none the worse for it and over a very muddy road at that Then I weighed 173 pounds and I now pull down the beam at [illegible], and I don't do any more walking like that But I shall go up to see the elephant and I fondly predict that the Coeur d Alene Jumbo will afford my friends no little amusement at their Sunday breakfast tables But there never will be another California because the isolation of the Sierras begat in the hearts of men a type of rude heroism that never could arise from any other cause Victor Hugo relates that at 11 o'clock on the night of his overwhelming repulse at Waterloo Napoleon was found walking back towards the ruined chateau of Hougomont and leading his white horse Euphrates by the bridle, and it was with difficulty that Caulaincourt, who found him thus could persuade him to turn back and go with his routed army His only answer was that he wanted to see the end of it So it will be with the remnant of ambitious souls who founded the California that I still love though she is not the California of my days They are routed in the battle of life and totally distanced in the fierce race for wealth They are old in years broken in health and poor in pocket but like the Corsican of the 18th of June they are determined to see the end of it

The men who came to California in '49 did not as a rule get rich at mining The more prosperous ones in the long run, were those who waited till the mining towns were accessible by stage coach and then accumulated by personal thrift and good management more wealth than those who had borne the brunt of the first few years campaign in the diggings So it will be at Coeur d Alene The men who are footing it in over the Trout creek trail and risking frozen limbs and starvation will make no more money than those who wait till the snow is off in May and then go by a comfortably equipped steamboat to within six miles of the pioneer town on Eagle creek As I said before, I have done my last day's work with a pick or sluice-fork, but if mining was my desire and intent to dig gold in Coeur d Alene I would wait till the 20th of April at least before I would budge a single peg out of Portland If the diggings have any real merit in them as I believe they have they will keep until the snow melts and water is plenty If they have no merit then the hardships that men have undergone for the past three months and are likely to undergo for sixty days to come are wholly undeserved and should not be encountered by men who have comfortable homes in central Oregon My advice to all is stay at home till you can travel in comfort, and don't go to punishing yourselves for imaginary sins

It is nearly three years since my friend Weidler, who is named for the man with the hatchet, first introduced the electric light in Portland and nobody has yet had cause to complain of its workings although the service has been limited to a few hotels and saloons and the steamship docks The apparatus is however of the most primitive character and many improvements have been made since then calculated to render greater service and reduce the cost as well The arrival of H W Cole of the Electric Lighting company (Western patents) during the past week bids fair to result in an increase of electric lights in this city if satisfactory arrangements between himself and Mr Weidler can be arrived at Mr Cole claims to be able to furnish as good a light as gas at a much less cost to the consumer after the first purchase of plant and fixtures That he can furnish a more brilliant light than gas I do not for a moment dispute and a more economical light for that matter But there is another question not to be lost sight of the value of the human eye The man who works for wages wants to do so in a manner that will wreck his health as little as possible The mechanic depends upon his eyes fully as much as upon his hands and up to the present writing I have seen no light that works as little injury to the human eye as gas does It is the great light of the business world after the sun has gone down and the lawyer with brief on his desk or the accountant, with his ledger and journal before him crystalizing the details of a day's sales and charges is the best qualified judge of the real value of gas If the consumption of gas in this city were doubled there might be a reduction of gas to the Seattle price for it costs twice as much freight from Nanaimo to this place on a ton of coal as it does to Seattle And the Seattle Star should have thought of this before it charged our local gas company with extortion

It is the softness and mellowness of gas which makes it the valuable light it is All attempts to replace it in the theaters which are the largest of all [illegible] consumers and therefore most [illegible] economical lights has so far failed and it remains to be seen whether Mr Cole's process is capable of investing it of its dazzling [illegible] and imparting to it the mellow glow of gas If he can accomplish this he will be able to do what no one has yet done either in England or America I read of a train in England on the railway between Putney and Kensington being lighted by fifty lamps of Swan's patent and 20 candle power each The effect of this on a train must be brilliant, but this is only on a railway train of sixty miles duration and the trip made presumably within the hour [illegible] the light may not yet be oppressive to travelers But take it in a printing office where the compositors work eight hours to set up a morning paper like THE OREGONIAN and I want to see how the glare of the light can be averted from the printers' eyes so that they will not want to put on a 'sub' every other day but will make a full week's work on every case That will be the crucial test for the electric light If Mr Cole can accomplish this he will then be ready to invade the domestic circle of private residences and even the men who sell coal oil will become effected with what Sir Lorengood was wont to call 'a promiscuous skeer'

The suicide of Mr Salmi Morse the apostate Jewish dramatist who was the means of getting James O Neil the tragedian into jail in San Francisco by trying to impose upon the good people of that benighted city and make them believe that the Savior was an Irishman will be met with no great regret by the people of the Pacific coast Morse's first appearance in public in California was as editor of the *Wasp* in the employ of the Korbel Brothers, manufacturers of cigar boxes These men employed a lithographer to do their engraving of cigar labels and as they could not occupy all his time at that work they conceived the idea of a weekly newspaper after the style of *Puck* hence the *Wasp* Morse was its first editor and went sloshin about at a rate which involved his employers in no end of trouble The Korbels at last got rid of him and hired Fred Lyster, and when he got written out took A G Bierce in his place since which time the paper has made money for new owners Morse was the highest type of a crank and has had his last turn He must have cost George Roberts and his other backers in the Passion Play scheme in New York a nice penny one time and another If he went where I think he did (and there is no such thing as a snow blockade on that route) I am confident that John Satan has already given him a roll of sulphur at a box [illegible] that he has kindly invited him to start a little hell of his own

The Orphans' Home is a matter in which all [illegible] should feel a greater or less degree of interest, for it was created during the early days of Portland when she was but poorly able to bear the burden of a charity that is so far from self supporting Mrs Amory Holbrook has devoted herself to its interest in the most unselfish manner for years as did also the wife and mother of Capt J C Ainsworth during their stay in our midst But there are others who have acted the good part as well and perhaps it was ungenerous to mention names even those of the first president and secretary But the Home as a Portland institution and its charitable work has grown and spread until near measures for its expansion are necessary The old house in East Portland has become crowded until a fire or [illegible] is almost needed to protect the inmates from asphyxiation and something must be done to [illegible] the number [illegible] increase [illegible] with a relevant increase of accommodation for them There are $10,000 in the building fund together with the piece of ground in South Portland presented by Henry Villard in his more prosperous days To go on building now with only $10,000 to go ahead on would be [illegible] and one of which the best friends of the institution would hardly approve The season is one that does not portend a very prosperous year and any launching into heavy expenditures on the strength of probabilities would meet with severe rebuke from the men who in years gone by have proven themselves the Home's best friends And yet the present accommodations are wholly insufficient, and what is to be done

At this juncture the widow of our good, departed friend Dr Hawthorne comes forward with a proposition which has considerable merit She offers to rent to the Home a portion of the vacant asylum building at a mere nominal rent until such time as the ladies can have placed at their disposal a sufficient sum to enable them to erect a properly constructed building on their South Portland property This proposition which is a very fair one is met by considerable antagonism on the part of some of the ladies who want the Home right in the heart of the city to suit their personal convenience in visiting it Mrs Hawthorne offers a building which though old is clean and has good water and an excellent garden for growing vegetables It has a play ground for children wholly unapproachable by anything else in the shape of property within five miles of Portland And certainly no person will for a moment contend that the influences of a semi rural location are not more salutary than the surroundings of an orphanage or home for children located within the heart of a city The old Home building on F street can be rented to two families conjointly at the worst and bring in nearly enough to pay the rent asked by Mrs Hawthorne and the interest on what cash they have on hand ought to make up the balance The children ought in my belief to be removed outside the city limits as being more healthy and less subject to physical and moral infection If the South Portland property donated by Mr Villard could be sold for $9000 and a plot of land of equal size purchased near the summit on the West Side road for $2000 that would give $11,000 toward the equipment of a new Home building and greatly enhance the funds in the treasury

The maintenance of a state orphanage is a subject which must commend itself to the consideration of the next legislature and while I am aware that it will be decried as inflicting an additional burden upon the large tax-payers of the state yet I wish to ask those tax payers the question Which is the cheapest to keep the orphans and foundlings in a school as children or to support them at the state penitentiary if they be allowed to grow up in a career of ignorance and crime? Messieurs millionaires you have got to do one or the other of these two things and it won't take you long, with your experience in matters of dollars and cents to figure it out and become convinced Do you walk these streets late at night as I am compelled sometimes to do in the routine of my avocation If you do you will see young girls going in and out of restaurants where oysters are plenty and conundrums are few and where the caterer so long as he is paid for meals furnished never thinks of asking the relations existing between the men and women or as is too often the case the boys and girls who frequent his place It is no difference to him whether their relations be those of man and wife or paramour and mistress so long as he gets their money And it is in these places after night that you can see the factors which will produce and are producing to-day, the crop of foundlings that the charitably disposed of our city are called upon to support Some months ago a pretty little boy was left at the home by his mother who was employed in a Third street store His board was to be five dollars per month and was paid promptly for the first two months but upon being past the third month the matron called on his mother whom she found living in luxurious apartments with a well known speculator as his mistress On reporting the facts to the board they ordered the child to be removed from the Home, as his mother was amply able to care for him

Last Thursday afternoon I stood talking with a dandy copper of the Broadway squad on Morrison street when two young girls passed by me in satin walking suits with watches and chains on them They were dressed as no man working for $150 per month could afford to dress his lawfully wedded wife The policeman informed me that they worked in a shirt factory, where they could not by any possibility earn more than $7 per week The policeman who was of Milesian ancestry said

I see you're looking at them shure, and wondering how they got all them fine clothes It's a little too deep for your philosophy sir

Not at all I replied it has not affected my philosophy in the least those girls flaunting $75 dresses on $7 a week But I can assure you it is playing the very devil with my admiration

Fine feathers make fine birds as the old adage reads, but a day will come when those little birds will cease to sing, for all the weary day will be spent in tears that cannot recall the folly of these golden days of sunshine There will be nights of agony and remorse when the heart will ache and the feet will grow sore in the weary march along the downward grade And those giddy girls with their pretty faces and stylish dresses are a fair sample of the class who are to become the mothers of boys and girls without knowing what will become of them And those boys and girls will have to be cared for at the Home upon money contributed by many people who cannot afford to dress in silks and satins or carry gold watches on dress parade The charities of liberal people can rebuke vice but they cannot turn a deaf ear to silent suffering

I never before was in a place where vice in youth came to the surface as it does in Portland It may be equally bad, or even worse, in San Francisco, but I never saw as much of it as I do here If there is a city of 35,000 people in America where there are as many girls of less than 18 years of age living daily lives of lewd cohabitation as in Portland I have yet to see it The day is not far off when a foundling hospital will be needed to accommodate not forty but 400 if things go on as they are going Something has to be done and that right promptly The children that are coming into the world from reckless and indiscreet parents must not be allowed either to starve or to grow up in a career of ignorance and the crime that follows in the path of ignorance There are yet left a few rich men who are not wholly blind to all save the acquisition of money and who are willing to part with some of their money in a good cause, and there are a few poor men who have earnest and sincere women or wives who will lend a helping hand and do what they can to help along the charitable rich men in a good work upon which they have more money than time to bestow I ask all such to consider this matter earnestly and help those who are taking steps at [illegible] in behalf of unfortunate children They will find it [illegible] that the French [illegible] was the [illegible] of lust and crime and it will not take [illegible] to make their force between refinement and revolution there after

GRIZZLY

### ISAAK WALTON

Father of anglers when two hundred years
As [illegible] sealed thine eyes his image from
Grew touched [illegible]
He saw [illegible] thine eyes from [illegible]
With [illegible]
No death but dreams through all the years to come
Shall be thy portion [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] pool and [illegible]
Dreams of [illegible] and familiar speech
And cordial greets and gossip by the way
Dreams of immortal morn—eternal May

So kind ear bending Isaak o'er thy tomb
For sight of brook and revel of the [illegible] string
Hear as it were a ripple and a rhyme
Hear quaint discourse —[illegible]
[illegible]
The piping [illegible] milk maid's song
With [illegible] of the nightingale and thrush
[illegible]
Old [illegible] sports of [illegible]
[illegible] we cherish [illegible]

—[illegible]

## THE ANGLER'S SHARE

Some of the readers of this paper may be inclined to think it premature that I should devote every other week two columns of this paper to the sport of angling in advance of the opening of the season which does not fairly commence for six weeks to come Yet I contend it is no worse taste to do that than to devote two columns every other week to matters connected with running and trotting horses long after the season for turf sports has closed and the high mettled racers are munching hay and carrots and wearing their long napped coats of winter hair The love of angling is something that grows upon most men in their later life—that is to say real scientific angling with rod and reel when the sports of the trigger become too wearisome for them At 14 years of age I was a devoted disciple of Izaak the Blessed and caught trout with the fly at Stump pond and Massapequa lake on Long Island By the time I was 16 I was living in Cincinnati and had learned to shoot on the wing fully as well as I can to-day which is nothing extra of course I was nearly 18 when I came to California and had then and there my first shot at a deer on the Stony creek plains in the upper Sacramento valley. In after years I shot my hundreds of fat quail every fall and winter in the live oaks along the Mokelumne river, or sometimes bagged my couple of dozen canvasbacks per day in the low slough marshes at the mouth of Napa creek But from 1857 to 1868 I don't think I caught a dozen trout In those days the split bamboo rod was wholly unknown and for that reason fly fishing was harder work than at present and by no means as fascinating sport

Up to the time I came to Oregon I rarely weighed over 150 pounds or the malaria of the upper Sacramento valley made me a lean and hungry Cassius every summer and broke me down in health The rejuvenation of my health dates from the summer of 1869 when despairing of ever recovering my health in California, I came to Oregon and became a pedagogue in Jackson county Through the little village where I wielded the retributive birch flowed a brawling, mountain torrent which took its source from a mountain of eternal snow There I caught trout all through the summer and in the autumn of the same year came down to the Willamette valley for the first time The second day after my arrival at Salem a man invited me to go out pheasant shooting, and I killed fourteen to his nine I began to think I had struck the greatest shooting country extant and when a year later I took the snipe on Mission bottom in company with the late [illegible] my happiness was complete In 1870 I had risen to a weight of 175 pounds and in 1871 to 190 and all the time I lived at Roseburg from 1873 to 1876 I was a steady tramper of the rotten morasses and a devoted lover of shooting But after crossing the equator of 45 years then living at The Dalles there came an amplitude of girth which I did not covet yet could not evade I got a big window without a house and soon found it hard work to follow such active fellows as Tate Thornbury and Dr Shackelford through the sage brush in search of prairie chickens So I sold my gun and bought me a fly rod

Of all the provoking things I ever had that four dollar fly rod was the poorest and the meanest Something was eternally giving out either in the guides, rings or the ferrules and there was work for the repairer eternal At last arrived the point of culmination I went out to Bear valley, Grant county, near the soda springs for a week's camping with Dan Reamer and Tom Hacheney and the fishing was simply glorious to relate On the fourth day I was whipping a broad riffle overgrown with some sort of grass or weeds at either sides when suddenly out of the weeds darted a trout not over ten inches in length and grabbed the fly with the voracity of a shark Never did I see a fish make the fight that fellow did, and I gave him the line but it fouled in the [illegible] before I could say Jack Robinson he had got in his work [illegible] and completely unjointed it having split the ferrule [illegible] completely The little [illegible] and I played him about [illegible] and landed him [illegible] on the bank But from that moment [illegible] I have had no use for anything in the shape [illegible] a man is wholly without experience in fly fishing, he had better learn with one of these cheap ash [illegible] and either give it away or throw it away at the end of the season Then let him get one of those lancewood rods such as Cruttenden of Cazenovia make, and use that for three or four seasons By that time he will be able to handle a seven ounce split bamboo rod with ease and without danger

I now pull down the scale at 232 and have almost entirely lost my taste for shooting, but it is not alone my increasing corpulence that has all to do with this In 1880 I got a severe backward fall from the hind seat of an express wagon and came near breaking my neck The good Lord however let me off with a broken shoulder which a bungling and careless surgeon set in such a manner that I have never had really good use of my right arm I can shoot a rifle as well as ever because that requires a cool and deliberate aim but I cannot toss a breech loading shotgun to my shoulder quick enough to kill quail or snipe as readily as before the shoulder was broken But with fly casting it has never bothered me and any man who has made long and faithful stands at this work will bear me out in the assertion that this is a constant strain on the shoulder if a man whips as constantly as he should to [illegible] So you will readily see how it is that I have almost entirely abandoned shooting and become so devoted to the rod and reel that after three weeks of the severest exertion involving walks of twelve and fourteen miles per day over the roughest trails and wading foaming rapids I can hardly bear to leave camp and come back to the service and association of two employers who have always treated me with fraternal kindness I have found out that bodily fatigue rests a tired head, and for that reason I shall go to the woods this season again, probably to the old camp at Wilson river where I am at least sure of cool nights in August and a fortnight of sweet repose

The Nestucca comes into the ocean about thirty two miles south of Tillamook bay and has been but little fished as yet The bar at the mouth of the river is quite shallow though Captain Cleve Rockwell surveyed it last year at [illegible] drawing less than twelve feet [illegible] harbor if such it may be called [illegible] had been no survey made up to [illegible] boats had been laid Mr Carr [illegible] bought it was risking his vessel for a [illegible] money and [illegible] But now that a survey has been [illegible] will probably be laid during the [illegible] Tillamook will become [illegible] forty-four miles northerly to [illegible] and thirty two miles southerly [illegible] Cape Foulweather to the north bend of Yaquina bay And when once the harbor [illegible] there will be vessels enough to go in there But now the [illegible] naturally inclined and [illegible] angling visiting the Nestucca had better go by land They can take the narrow gauge road to Sheridan and hire there a good spring wagon through the Grande Ronde agency to the Three Rivers where there is an abundance of fine trout of large size and great gameness [illegible] coming on down toward the coast [illegible] the big sand [illegible] which is simply a [illegible] the beach through which there is a good deal of [illegible] the deer come down in great numbers during August and you are sure of venison There is also a road over to Netarts bay where a fair quality of oysters can be gleaned from the rocks

The Nasal river which comes into the south end of Shoalwater bay, has some good fishing on the head waters of the stream which are easiest reached by a saddle trail leading over from Cornersville The distance is not over seven miles and there are no high mountains to cross The stream is filled with many large jams of fallen timber under which the largest trout have been taken with the fly Some years ago the campers at Ilwaco used to go up to the Nasal and put in charges of giant powder to blow up the trout by which wanton and cruel method five trout are destroyed for every one that is found and eaten A man living on the river posted some notices up to the effect that he would shoot the first man he found using giant powder in the river and this put a stop to the work of these miscreants Since then the fishing on the Nasal has been very good and the camping spots are highly extolled by those who have visited that locality Eugene White tried it year before last and all my efforts to persuade him in favor of Tillamook since that time have been utterly without avail

The tributaries of Yaquina bay are full of fine trout but it is said (of course I do not give it as a matter of my own knowledge) that most of these streams are brushy and therefore unfit for fly casting Yet so popular is that region with the good people of the upper Willamette valley that whenever there is continuous railway communication between Corvallis and the bay hosts of people will flock thither in July and August regardless of anything like hotel accommodations The Eastern tourist must have his table set in as fine a style as the Grand Union at Saratoga or the Ocean House at Nahant but your thoroughbred Webfoot who is himself descended from the rugged element and constructed of the same stern fiber that walked across the plains behind an ox cart would just as soon dispense with the hotel part of the trip He can spread his blankets under a tree cook his trout by splitting them and spreading them on a white spruce shingle broil his venison over the coals and wash his face in the creek and what more in the simple rural life upon such a man the architectural beauties of a hotel are simply thrown away He does not even care for a white canvas tent if the good Lord will only agree to keep off the rain at night so he can sleep under the shelter of a big spruce tree And this pioneer element of Linn county and Lane as well is what one mostly meets on the trip to Yaquina during the summer months They go out for a good time in the woods catching a few trout putting up a few cans of berries shooting an occasional deer or elk and having a good time generally They usually get value received for all the money they spend and go less [illegible] than any people in the world

The Minto pass which includes the head waters of the Santiam river on the west, and those of the Mattole on the east as well as the chain of blue lakes near the summit of the Cascades will be more frequented in future as the coastwise streams become fished out In a few years more the now forest-fringed rivers of Tillamook and Yaquina will be lined with dairy farms and trout will become as scarce on the Wilson and the Trask as they now are on the Miami Settlers along the line of Col T Egenton Hogg's railroad will exhaust the trout of the Yaquina tributaries in a few years more and then our local Waltons will have to go either to the Cascade range or the straits of Fuca for their camping trips of long duration The latter trip involves three days of steamboating which is rather tiresome and will not have many votaries for that very reason But the Minto pass lies between Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington the latter being known by the nickname of 'Three fingered Jack' owing to three tall black basaltic pillars which rise out of the mantle of eternal snow in which Mount Washington is veiled throughout the year If you go over the summit and camp on the Warm Spring (eastern slope) of the big ridge you will find in the Matt [illegible] as large trout as can be found in America For the table they are inferior to the little mountain trout that you catch in the creeks of Washington county, but as affording grand sport to the angler they are unsurpassed even by the big [illegible] of the McKenzie [illegible] at Camp Polk all on my old friend Hindman and he will see that you don't want for fresh eggs and sweet butter

The McKenzie has the advantage over all other localities in this respect that in addition to its magnificent trout fishing which is not wholly devoid of danger it has good deer shooting and the finest sulphur baths in the known world Men go there [illegible] with quicksilver [illegible] Idaho and Montana and come away cured [illegible] cases which too often make life irksome are frequently eradicated by visits to these springs The Foley springs [illegible] for their cures but the Belknap springs are by far the most delightful place to camp If anybody wants more definite information than I can give let him call on [illegible] Bingham Jack Knott or J B Montgomery I hope to live to spend an August both by these before the long night comes in which I shall lie down to rest and my light bamboo cease to wave over the crystal waters where the silvery trout leaps from the foaming eddies [illegible] in the mellow sunlight and the startled fawn bounds away in its peerless grace

M

### A BLUNDER IN GIVING DINNERS

Skillful Cooks who can Make Men Gorge Themselves

The Caterer

The earning [illegible] in pursuit that creates the dinner giver often causes him to blunder in the manner of his dinner giving Expense of course is something that must be expected and cannot be avoided yet where this is unnecessarily lavished upon a silver profusion of dishes the policy is not to be commended and this is true whether the party be a large or small one It is all very proper for the host to have a well marked sufficiency for to have less would be to broadly insult those whom he has invited to his table But to follow up course after course each one more attractive than its predecessors and all too tempting to be resisted is not the plan to be adopted if he desires to reach the reputation of a successful dinner giver And the reason is plain A guest may owe his presence not to any particular friendship the host may have for him but to a certain qualification he may possess wit perhaps or general conversational powers or other attributes fitting him for such an occasion Now these may be entirely upset by over indulgence either in eating or drinking or at least, they may be so clogged and smothered under the load as to show nothing deserving the invitation they had caused their possessor to obtain

It may be said that diners should know when to stop unless they are beasts and not men There may be force in this proposition yet one may be lured beyond the bounds of prudence by a multiplicity of dishes so tempting in their excellence as to be irresistible and is then a man and not a beast A skillful cook can make a man [illegible]

## SOME NEW BOOKS

MARGARET FULLER Marchesa Ossoli, by Julia Ward Howe 12mo pp 298 Roberts Brothers Boston A L Bancroft & Co Portland

This is one of the 'Famous Women Series' and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the fifth biography of this gifted woman that has been given to the reading people of America But it is the first biography of her that judges the character of Margaret Fuller from a sister woman's standpoint It begins with the impulsive New England girl in her isolated home, fifty years ago when the same element of women who are to-day conspicuous in the ranks of the law and medicine were tramping in deeper ruts and narrower paths That was the era of stage coaches and canal boats as this is the era of railroads and sixteen knot steamships And in that slow and phlegmatic era a country physician in a New England town conceived the idea of a trip to Europe taking his wife and daughter with him This was the father of Margaret Fuller who during the tour of the continent received a moderate compensation for her semi monthly letters to the New York *Tribune* Those letters were the dawn glow of a new era for the women of America Strong men read them and reveled in their rare literary beauty and fervent poetic imagination. Weak women read them and felt their sluggish veins tingle with a new lease of life, a new hope for something better in the remote future

It is doubtful if Horace Greeley the great hearted and little understood founder of the *Tribune* ever loved any of his own children better than he did the strange New England girl whose energy first won his sympathy and then challenged his admiration A young lady was complaining within his hearing, of her inability to find any man to her liking If they have any tenderness in their nature, said she, they are deficient in pluck and self-government and if they have such courage as all men ought to possess they are lacking in refinement and gentleness 'Well' began the white coated philosopher 'don't you think you could love Margaret Fuller-r-r?' 'Me? Do you mean me, Mr Greeley? Really I don't see how Margaret Fuller enters into the case' 'Just this far,' replied Horace, 'Margaret has the tenderness of a woman and the courage of a man' And then he added with a sly smile, 'I think you had better marry Margaret Fuller, my dear'

It was during her sojourn in Italy that Margaret met the marquis of Ossoli a young man who, unlike most young Italians of noble birth was not a gambler nor a spendthrift Her parents were at first inclined to oppose her marriage with him but finding her heart was wound up in him gave their consent and Margaret was happy But her married life was not without its pangs for Ossoli was foremost in the ranks of the patriots who were fighting for the freedom of Italy A son was born to them and, before the child was a year old she went into the army hospitals as a nurse At length the war was over and the [illegible] bullets had spared her husband They [illegible] rest alike and sailed from Leghorn for America on the ship Elizabeth Motherhood had rounded off the angles of her rugged nature and beautified all in her intense scope of womanhood The ship was wrecked on Fire Island ninety miles from New York in June 1850, by means of false lights on the shore put there by Smith Oak gang of wreckers and beach combers Margaret on learning that Ossoli was drowned refused to be saved herself, and there on that bleak coast, in the storm of that ruthless night, a strong heart ceased to beat and the work of a mighty brain was ended as she sailed away to the brighter shores in company with those from whom her brave spirit defied death to part her It may have been a heroic love or, perhaps a selfish one that prompted this self immolation but at this late day who shall decide?

The resting place of this gifted woman will never be known until the sea give up its dead but the traces of her life work are ineffaceable Equal lover of her race and sex she toiled for both with a zeal as tireless as it was unselfish Other women in our own later day have accomplished more than she but none were as inspiring and provocative of energy. She suggested endeavors and provoked achievements which, much as her sex has advanced since her death, will yet occupy another century in their realization. She was a strange woman and a good one worthy the admiration of both sexes on both hemispheres and her name will only grow brighter through the mist of retreating years

NEWPORT a novel by George Parsons Lathrop New York Charles Scribner's Sons San Francisco A L Bancroft & Co

This is one of the modern society novels with the usual ambitious mamma, and the customary English lord who is 'doing America' in more senses than one The following conversation at a fashionable dinner party will give a good idea of the style

Tilly was listening, with absorption to his description of the fox hunt [illegible] 'ed i got the mask,' he said in his high-pitched and boyish tone [illegible] 'it's very different to England you know. Beastly stone walls and all that don't you know but then it was awfully jolly when we came in at the death [illegible] one of those windmills don't you know ha ha' he burst into a [illegible] laugh—'and the fox ran in there Yes he did upon my word'

'How mean of him' sighed Miss Tilly

'Yas' agreed his lordship gulping down a glass of Sauterne 'awfully mean It was what you call "cussed" here in America [illegible] you know' And he laughed again with gratification at having proved himself a wit He was a nabob at the [illegible] 'Well we had to call the hunt together and begin again Tilly I cut him out and then I got in front and had a terribly hard pull with Thorburn and came in ahead, so I got the mask you know'

There's a description of a scene between an old millionaire named Thorburn who wanted his son to marry for money and the boy won't have it that way but prefers to marry a poor girl for love There is a shipwreck of two large passenger steamers on Long Island sound with the usual strong swimmer who comes to the aid of a feeble old millionaire and saves his life and there is the inconsolable widow of fashionable world who like the relict of [illegible] don't intend to get married again. For all in all it is a rather graphically written book but not one whose reading would ever nerve a man to noble action or prove the incentive to lofty thoughts in a woman.

ONLY AN INCIDENT by Grace Denio Litchfield G P Putnam's Sons, New York A L Bancroft & Co San Francisco

This is a story just the reverse of "Newport" and is laid in a quiet country village in eastern New York which as the late Charles Astor Bristed once declared in our hearing had but two towns—New York City and Saratoga. The hero of the book is the Rev. Denham Holloway (not the man with the pills) who is ordered by his bishop to the rectorship of the little Episcopal church at Joppa where he meets with one of his parishioners Miss Phoebe Lane to whom he becomes the object of a passion almost approaching idolatry. As [illegible] the young parson is introduced to her former schoolmate Geralda [illegible] Miss Vennor [illegible] and stately [illegible] her hand in marriage upon a rising young merchant of New York and Phoebe Lane dies of a broken heart while the parson binds himself to a life of celibacy and gains fame and power through his good works and his eloquent preaching One of the finest characters in the book is the young rector's sister Mrs Whitridge a woman of fair experience in the everyday world and yet by no means a worldly woman The story is prettily told and has an easy grace about it that would have done credit even to Mary Howitt who never drew any unreal or artificial characters in the writings which have found ready and delighted readers on both sides of the Atlantic

Halloway got up and began slowly pacing the room with an odd smile upon his lips 'Always to Phoebe's advantage' he repeated 'Yes she is by far the more amiable the more unselfish the better worth loving of the two She is all heart brimming over with affection and must speak it or die while Geralda is colder than stone or ice She is so cold she burns She reminds one of stars in midwinter, of icicles in the moonlight of anything eminently frigid, brilliant and remote I daresay with all her beauty and talent, and even with her wealth thrown in she will have comparatively few lovers, yet those few will be truer to her through her coldness and her disfavor than the lovers of many a sweeter girl Did I say Phoebe was one in a thousand? Well Miss Vennor is one in ten thousand or a hundred thousand I don't know which'

'You said Phoebe was the better worth loving of the two' said Mrs Whitridge, coming to walk up and down the room with him and clasping hands over his arm 'I used to think—I fancied you cared for the dear child—that you would care for her'

'I was going to care for her Soeur Angelique I believe I should have loved her if—if Geralda Vennor had not come here when she did'

'Oh Denham!'

'Yes Soeur Angelique It is a humiliating confession is it not, that one has wilfully thrown away something that one perhaps might have had for something that one knows one can never have? It is sheerest folly And to lie it with one's eyes open is the maddest folly of all Geralda Vennor is as indifferent to me as one creature can be to another'

'Oh, Denham my poor boy,'

'Now we have had a sufficiency of heroics for once indeed for always,' said he, laying his finger on his sister's lips, and in an altered tone of voice 'Life has enough solemnity in it and to spare without our adding aught to it We will not speak of this again if you please. Folly is always best forgotten'

FREDERICK THE GREAT by Col C B Brackenbury R[illegible] New York, G P Putnam's Sons San Francisco A L Bancroft & Co Pp 206

This book is an epitomized life of the most famous representative of the Hohenzollern dynasty who began life a student of music and philosophy and ended it as the most renowned warrior king of modern history more renowned, indeed than Napoleon for his empire is stronger than ever while that of the Corsican ebbed away its last drop of lifeblood in the arid sands of Africa under the cruel stab of a Zulu's lance Brackenbury's work is wholly unlike Carlyle's biography of the Prussian warrior king for Carlyle's is in seven large volumes while the volume before us is one small book But it is trite and epigrammatic in its verbiage and covers every inch of the ground over which the exploits of the most famous of all the Hohenzollern princes extended his empire with sword and gun The descriptions of the sieges of Prague in 1744 and of Leuthen in 1758 are finely told, though briefly and as for his recovery of Glatz in 1760 it is really superb reading The dramatic style in which Victor Hugo has depicted Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo is conspicuous by its absence, but in its stead we note a style of writing such as one might expect from a man of military education terse and succinct yet easy of comprehension by the most unlettered minds The author thus describes Frederick the Great on attaining the throne of Prussia after the death of his father, Frederick William I in 1740

No authentic portraits of Frederick as king exist anywhere. Pesne a French refugee and an artist of considerable power, painted him twice as a child beating a drum with Wilhelmina looking on and as crown prince From these and other sources it is known that he was below the middle height rather handsome with oval aquiline face and blue gray eyes of extraordinary brilliancy and vivacity—eyes that spoke the thoughts of the vivid brain behind them and could terrify or enchant, as the mood of the young king might turn. Without doubt his mind was full of schemes for the improvement of his people and their preparation for higher destinies In many respects he anticipated the progress in civil and religious liberty which has since become the common property of civilized mankind Indeed there are even now portions of Europe where religious freedom however professedly guaranteed is not so real as that of the Prussians under Frederick Less than a month after his father's death the department of religious affairs sought his decision on the question what was to be done in the case of the Roman Catholic schools for soldiers' children of that faith which had been abusing their privileges and turning themselves into centers of proselytism The answer rings true in that age of religious prejudice 'All religions must be tolerated and the fiscal must watch that none of them shall do injury to others for here every one shall be saved in his own way' The press also was practically set free and Frederick instituted a literary and political newspaper for the instruction of the people He abolished legal torture with which he had himself been threatened during the days which followed his attempt to escape and made plans for the establishment, or rather development of the Academy of Sciences on a grand scale All these reforms were commenced in the first week of his reign, and were efforts to carry out the principle which he announced on the second day 'Our great care will be to further the country's well being and to make every one of our subjects contented and happy' There had been famine in the land before his father's death, but the old king had hesitated to open the state corn magazines lest he should be cheated Frederick the Second opened them at once for the benefit of the poor, and established houses wherein a thousand poor old women were comfortably fed and clad but, with characteristic economy, he set them to spin Like Henry V of England whom he resembled in many points Frederick turned away from the companions of his looser pleasures and to one who tried to be familiar and jocose, said 'I am now king' On the other hand he sent for all the young men whom he had observed to be steady and capable and induced them to enter his service This was the nearest approach he made to his father's enlistment of giants Frederick William sought for masses of flesh, Frederick the Great for massive brains and clear intellects The one recruited big men by force the other bright men by persuasion and benefits To his mother he gave love, respect and comfort He created a new and charming title for her she was not to be the Queen Dowager but 'Her Majesty the Queen Mother' and he never failed to visit her every day when he was at Berlin nor spoke to her without hat in hand He put an end to the shabby style of court so dear to his parsimonious father and maintained a moderate number of court functionaries The ridiculous giants were abolished as soldiers some of them [illegible] others turned into doorkeepers and the like Their places were filled by new regiments of well trained soldiers and he increased the army by about 16,000 men so that it now counted 100,000—a grand unit in the forces of Europe

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 2 1884

## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Use the temporal; desire the eternal.—Thomas à Kempis

The only way of conquering sin is to fall wounded and helpless at the Redeemer's feet.—Fletcher

One holy action is a better argument against blasphemers than a thousand fine discourses.

Devotion to the person of Christ that steers us clear of the doctrines and precepts of Christ is sentimental rhapsody.—Dr Herrick Johnson

The selfishness of modern times exists in defiance of morality; in ancient times it was approved, sheltered and even in part enjoined by morality.—Seeley

Heathenism was the seeking religion, Judaism the hoping religion, Christianity is the reality of what heathenism sought and Judaism hoped for.—Luthardt

Many seem to think that to be a believer is to have certain feelings and experiences, forgetting all the time that these are but the flowers, and that the fruit must follow.—M'Cheyne

The worst things are the perversions of good things. Abused intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain; abused sensibilities make the accomplished tempter; abused affections engender the keenest of misery.—McCosh

Faith without works is like a bird without wings; though she may hop with her companions on the earth, yet she will never fly with them to heaven; but when both are joined together, then doth the soul mount up to her eternal rest.—J Beaumont

One day in the week your people come to you; the other six days you go to them. Never lose sight of them. If they move, follow them up. It seems to me I have for twenty five years been pastor of a flock of pigeons, but I have kept my eyes on them.—Dr Cuyler

You never get to the end of Christ's words. There is something always behind. They pass into proverbs, they pass into laws, they pass into doctrines, they pass into consolations, but they never pass away, and after all the use that is made of them they are still not exhausted.—Dean Stanley

Though it is certain that true repentance is never too late, it is as certain that late repentance is seldom true. Counterfeit repentance commonly cheats men with general promises and is loth to covenant against particular sins. Reformation is not sincere if it is not universal.—Matthew Henry

Man is ever at odds with God about the condition of his acceptance. He fancies he has some resources in himself, some worthiness of his own, that with a few grains of allowance will bear him out, and recoils from the aid of the gospel. But the scripture is peremptory; he has none. "Without me ye can do nothing."—Rev I Adams

No one is competent to interpret the scriptures who cannot enter with a living sympathy into their spirit. An unreligious critic will not go through the shell of the bible. The "earthen vessels" in which, as the apostle says, the treasure is hidden he may scan and detect every crack and blemish, but the treasure which they enclose will escape him.—Fisher

The man who makes a long prayer and then oppresses the hireling, is an unclean beast in the sanctuary; so is the man who would not part with a leaf from his catechism, yet makes his home a very hell by his fiendish temper; so is the man who spends his life in scenting the heresies of doctrine and yet cultivates the blacker heresies of life.—Dr Joseph Parker

He that truly walks with God converses with him in frequent prayer and constant communion, runs to him in all necessities, asks counsel of him in all his doubtings, opens all his wants to him, weeps before him for his sins, asks both remedy and support from him for his weakness, fears him as a judge, reverences him as a Lord, and obeys and loves him as his patron and father and friend.—Jeremy Taylor

The question was recently asked at a meeting in London, "When will the common people hear us gladly?" and answered thus: "When we give the music of gospel truth." Let Adam alone, don't think much of him; let the origin of the universe alone, let evolution be, let Mr Darwin rest in peace. The song, the divine song of love and passion and help and hope—steep yourselves in it and men will throng our churches; they will be glad to hear it, and never, never weary of it.

Turn a telescope on a star and at the instant when the instrument has reached the right position the light flashes through the tube and produces an image of the star in the dark chambers of the telescope. Just so when the human will yields to God there flashes through the human spirit the light from the orb of heaven, and there is found within us the star of a sense of forgiveness, a star which the Bible itself calls the day star, and unto which we do well to take heed.—Joseph Cook

When the voice from heaven spoke to Jesus some that stood by said it thundered. There are some who when God speaks in his preached word only hear confusedly the noise, and perhaps enjoy the [illegible], but carry away no new reverence for Christ, no new thought of divine truth. When you go home can you tell what was God's message for you? If not the word of Christ does not dwell in you very richly, for however poorly uttered, a message from God will have something in it worth remembering.

No human capacity ever yet saw the whole of a thing, but we may see more and more of it the longer we look. Every individual temper will see something different in it, but supposing the tempers honest all the differences are there. Every advance in our acuteness of perception will show us something new, but the old and first discerned thing will still be there, not falsified, only modified and enriched by the new perceptions, becoming continually more beautiful in its harmony with them and more approved as a part of the infinite truth.—Ruskin

Everything that tends to disenchant the present and fix our hearts and hopes upon the better world must have an ennobling influence on the soul. The more attractive heaven becomes to us the more shall we seek in the present to cultivate the heavenly spirit. [illegible] weaned from earth is one of the means of making us seek our spiritual food from heaven, and the trials of earth, transplanting us from place to place and from plan to plan, tend to prepare us for the great transplanting which is to take us from this world altogether and set us in the garden of the Lord above.—Dr W M Taylor

Let my soul be encouraged by seeing that as a Christian uses his faculties of opportunity and ability so his field enlarges. "The hand of the Lord is with all those who are laboring in his cause." There is nothing like preaching the Lord Jesus. No lesson in science or art, literature or politics which I can give my fellow men can be so useful to them as setting before them the Lord Jesus, and nothing but the Holy Spirit can have so much influence in leading my friends to the reception of Christ as their being convinced by the holiness of my life, the sweetness, purity and power of my spirit that I have been with Jesus. O that I may always have that divine preparation for that holy work.—Rev Dr Deems

Men are puzzled a good deal about prayer nowadays. Some men may have stopped praying for some things they used to pray for, and for some things God very much wishes them to pray for still. But the prayer of men for spiritual regeneration, for newer, deeper, holier lives, that prayer has probably not been much affected by all the speculations about prayer. It is prayed just as often and earnestly as ever, and so it will continue to be as long as men's souls continue to bear witness to the power and reality with which it is answered. "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." Men will keep on praying that, so long as they believe there is a God, even if they have long ceased to pray for the changing of the wind or the stopping of the pestilence.—Phillips Brooks

There is none like Christ. His love is strong, his sympathies so tender, his forbearance so great, his grace so rich and free, to believers he is unspeakably precious. By the tongues of angels even, one half could not be told of what he is and what he has and what he has done for us. He loved us and gave himself for us. The story of his wondrous birth, his suffering life, his cruel death, his victorious resurrection, his glorious ascension; Bethlehem and Nazareth, Gethsemane and Calvary, Tabor and Olivet—with their thrilling associations, hallowed memories and spiritual meaning will never lose their power to charm while tongues can speak or hearts can feel. The power of his word, the [illegible] of his deeds, the greatness of his sorrows, the [illegible] of his teaching, the merit of his sacrifice, [illegible] the spirit and the glory [illegible] his coming and kingdom, are each exhaustless as his own fullness, and fresh as the want and woes of every needy burdened soul. Of the truth he taught, the blood he shed, the promises he left, the spirit he sent, the inheritance he secured, the riches are unsearchable. Unsearchable in their source, in everlasting love whose origin and power far transcends our feeble ken—in their extent, which embraces all possible blessings for all souls through an endless duration; in their manifestation, application and enjoyment, which are shrouded in mystery; in their permanence, for they endure forever. The latest ages will find these riches unimpaired in value and undiminished in supply. Not dimmed by age, nor worn by use, nor lessened by distribution, and throughout eternity, though more amply displayed, more extensively enjoyed and more fully appreciated, they will remain as they are, unsearchable as ever.—Pulpit Treasury

## PERILS OF PARIS.

### The Dangers that Beset Strangers in the Gay French Capital

London Graphic

Doré, it is said, preferred London to Paris on account of the weird aspects of it which inspired his pencil with such grim and grotesque [illegible]. But the French capital notwithstanding its well swept streets and splendid boulevards that so surprise and delight the stranger has, for any one who will take the trouble to explore it for himself, places as dark and dangerous as any in London or New York. Montaigne in one of his essays goes into raptures about his beloved city, which he loved, as he writes, "jusqu'à ses verrues et à ses taches." Perhaps these blemishes were not so repulsive in the days of the genial essayist as they are now, and that, too, despite the efforts made by successive governments to eradicate them. The work of weeding out the nasty places of Paris which was commenced in 1788 by Breteuil, "in the peacefullest manner," says Carlyle, "as if there were halcyon weather for the state," and which was afterward continued with so much success in the declining days of the second empire, is to-day carried on, but has not been finished under the third republic. The imperial prefect cut his splendid highways through some of the most dangerous dens of Paris and caused many of the [illegible] population to flit to the exterior boulevards and the [illegible] of Belleville, Clichy and La Villette, there to abide with the chiffoniers and the vagabonds. A good deal, however, has still to be done before Paris is thoroughly cleared out from her the hordes of semi savages who still lurk even within sight of her most fashionable neighborhoods.

It is principally of the Faubourg St Antoine and its tortuous tributary streets, the nurseries of so many Maenads of revolution, that the foulest spots that still poison the air of Paris are to be found in the shadow of Notre Dame and the Pantheon. The cradle of the Latin quarter is now inhabited by a race of beings who to the vices of modern civilization add all the savagery of the days of Clovis. The places where the famous schools of the middle age were initiated by William of Champeaux are tenanted at the present day by a population as squalid and more dangerous than that in the Mint or near the Minories. Crossing the arm of the river from Notre Dame and ascending any of the dark streets in front leading to the Place Maubert, one soon reaches this historic but now disreputable neighborhood. The names of the streets around recall mediaeval memories. There are the Rue Maître Albert, the Rue de St Victor and the Rue des Anglais. In this latter probably dwelt Roger Bacon, John of Salisbury and other British scholars who were here attracted by the School of Logic commenced by the above-named William of Champeaux in 1107. In this vicinity Abelard is said to have first met his pupil and sweetheart. In the Rue du Fouarre, not distant, lived Dante when in Paris, and probably also his friend and tutor Brunetto Latini. The Rue Galande, which is the main artery of this quarter, is nowadays infested by bands of youths of the lowest sort, who stand at corners ready to trip and plunder the passing stranger. Nowhere near is a policeman visible, for the officers of the law only venture into such quarters in [illegible] to effect a capture. The most squalid street of all is manifestly the Rue des Anglais. Here is to be found one of the most grimy wine shops in Paris, that of Le Père Lunette. Other low taverns there are in the same place, all of which seem to do a brisk trade by gaslight. The people who patronize them all [illegible] types [illegible] pale boys and girls, haggard men and women who have crossed the [illegible]. Some of the young people are rather sprucely dressed, especially the women, who [illegible] suggestive of Whitechapel. One redeeming feature in the [illegible] may be deemed the sketches [illegible] presumably the work of [illegible] of the locality, which ornament the walls and the wine barrels ranged around. These sketches are by no means clumsy, and show art to be lurking somewhere in the neighborhood. They are probably the work of some poor wretch whom absinthe has brought to the level of the men and women whom he limns. The landlords of these taverns are as proud of such sketches as the proprietor of the Lyon d'Or was of his painted panels and gilded ceilings, the work of artists of renown.

In this unhealthy quarter are to be found samples of all the industrials of Paris, the people who are absolute strangers to hard work. Here may also be seen the pickpocket at home, the burglar resting from his burglaries and the recidivists or ticket of leave men reposing in the bosom of their families; the wretches who live by crying out false news, selling bad pictures on the boulevards, the dog shavers and clippers who work by the river side in the summer, the individuals who go around the streets with boards or labels on their breasts setting forth terrible grievances, the worthies who howl lugubrious legends as to their personal misfortunes and miseries in the courts of private houses when tolerated by concierges of an exceptionally kind character, the giants, dwarfs, fat women and phenomenal atrocities which figure at fairs in the fine weather. When money is plentiful all these people can amuse themselves in their gargotes, where boiled wine, horseflesh and fried potatoes are cheap. The most unfortunate residents [illegible] enough every day to enable them to pay the minimum rate for a bed (eight sous) in the Rue [illegible]. When they cannot afford bouillon they collect the garbage of the markets and make soup out of that, a repast not unknown in the vicinity of Covent garden. [illegible] Such are some of the people inhabiting this most unpleasant portion of Paris. They have been often studied and sketched by famous writers, and among them have come De Nerval [illegible] Zola and Bonvin to view for them[illegible] the seething life of the fairest capital of civilization.

### German Opera in London

Herr Richter has an arrangement which may now be considered definite for the hospitality they are at the Royal Italian Opera. From [illegible] of May Mr Gye's magnificent theater will be reserved for Italian opera. But for six weeks during the months of June and July Italian performances will be given four times a week, while on the two vacant nights (Wednesday and Friday) German operas will be played. The orchestra will be that of the Royal Italian Opera, than which Herr Richter could scarcely desire a better, and among the artists who are expected to take part in the German as well as the Italian representations Mme Albani and Mme Pauline Lucca are named. The general director of the German performances will be Herr Franke, and in the preliminary programme which he has just put forth no fewer than ten operas are promised, of which as many as five ("The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "The Meistersinger" and "Tristan und Isolde") are by Wagner. These will be supplemented by Weber's "Der Freischutz" and "Euryanthe," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Liszt's "St Elizabeth" and Mr Villiers Stanford's "Savonarola." Whether the works of Liszt, a Hungarian, and of Mr Villiers Stanford, an Englishman, can be accepted as thoroughly German are questions which might not be impertinently asked. It is probably, however, as a Wagnerian enthusiast rather than as a German composer that Liszt figures in a programme which is so largely made up of the works of Wagner. But Wagner, indeed, [illegible] German opera as a form [illegible] would scarcely have [illegible] Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Weber's "Der Freischutz."—St James's Gazette

# WENDELL PHILLIPS

## His Great War Speech on the Fall of Sumter.

### A SPEECH LIKE THE CLANG OF A TRUMPET

Delivered at Music Hall, Boston, on Sunday April 21 1861, before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, Including Four Thousand of New England's Rarest People—Never before Published in Oregon

Herewith we present the greatest speech ever delivered by Wendell Phillips. It was his utterance at the opening of the war of the rebellion and was reported for the Boston *Journal* and other papers of that city, but after it was in type and before they went to press at 2 o'clock in the morning, the friends of the government went to the various newspaper offices and had the speech suppressed for fear of its being disastrous to the public sentiment to read a speech of Wendell Phillips in support of the war. It was also urged that it might tend to lose the support of the war democrats. But the friends of Mr Phillips at once had the speech issued as an extra to the *Anglo African*, a paper then published in Boston in the interest of the colored race, and sold it on the corners of the streets in Boston, and the result was that upwards of 100,000 copies were distributed in a week. As he had been so long opposed to a union with slaveholders and had always denounced the stars and stripes as meaning so many negro scars and protecting slavery, when he came to speak under the flag in that grand old music hall it frightened the timid. But the result was wonderful in arousing the public to sustain President Lincoln.

In [illegible] no reflecting mind fail to read it and see with what prophetic vision Mr Phillips saw what was to be the results of the war as to slavery.

### DISCOURSE OF MR PHILLIPS

Therefore thus saith the Lord: Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother and every man to his neighbor; behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine.—Jer 34: 17

Many times this winter here and elsewhere, I have counselled peace, urged as well as I knew how the expediency of acknowledging a southern confederacy and a peaceful separation of these thirty four states. One of the journals announces to you that I come here this morning to retract those opinions. No, not one of them. [Applause] I need them all, every word I have spoken this winter, every act of twenty five years of my life to make the welcome I give this war hearty and hot. Civil war is a momentous evil. It needs the soundest, most solemn justification. I rejoice before God to-day for every word that I have spoken counselling peace, and I rejoice with an especially profound gratitude that for the first time in my anti slavery life, I speak under the stars and stripes and welcome the tread of Massachusetts men marshalled for war. [Enthusiastic cheering] No matter what the past has been or said, to-day the slave asks God for a sight of his banner and counts it the pledge of his redemption. [Applause] Hitherto it may have meant what you thought, or what I did; to-day it represents sovereignty and justice. [Renewed applause] The only mistake that I have made was in supposing Massachusetts wholly choked with cotton dust and cankered with gold. [Loud cheering] The south thought her patience and generous willingness for peace were cowardice; to-day shows the mistake. She has been sleeping on her arms since '76 and the first cannon shot brings her to her feet with the war cry of the revolution on her lips. [Loud cheers] Any man who loves either liberty or manhood must rejoice at such an hour. [Applause]

Let me tell you the path by which I at least have trod my way up to this conclusion. I do not acknowledge the motto in its full significance, "Our country right or wrong." If you let it trespass on the domain of morals it is knavish and atheistic. But there is a full, broad sphere for loyalty, and no war cry ever stirred a people that had not in it much of truth and right. It is sublime, this rally of a great people to the defense of what they think their national honor. A "noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man from sleep and shaking her invincible locks." Just now we saw her reposing peacefully, and nothing but the call of patriotism [illegible] her swelling plumage collects her scattered elements of strength and awakens her dormant thunders.

But how do we justify this last appeal to the god of battles? Let me tell you how I do. I have always believed in the sincerity of Abraham Lincoln. You have heard me express my confidence in it every time I have spoken from this desk. I only doubted sometimes whether he were really the head of the government. To-day he is at any rate commander in chief.

The delay in the action of government has doubtless been necessary. [illegible] it hesitated [illegible] it had tried the machine of government [illegible]. But delay was wise, as it matured a public opinion definite, decisive and ready to keep step to the music of the government march. The very postponement of an extra session of congress till July 4th plainly invites discussion, evidently contemplates the ripening of public opinion in the interval. Early to examine public affairs and prepare a community wisely to co-operate with the government is the duty of every pulpit and every press.

Plain words therefore, now, before the nation goes mad with excitement, is every man's duty. Every public meeting in Athens was opened with a curse on any one who should not speak what he really thought. I have never denied my conscience from fear or favor to my superiors. [illegible] was part of the oath every Egyptian soul was supposed to utter in the judgment hall of Osiris before admission to heaven. [illegible] to-day a Christian spirit [illegible]. No mobs in this hour of victory to silence those whom events have not converted. We are strong enough to tolerate dissent. That flag which floats over press or mansion at the bidding of a mob disgraces both victor and victim.

All winter long I have acted with that party which cried for peace. The anti-slavery enterprise to which I belong started with peace written on its banner. We imagined that the age of bullets was over, that the age of ideas had come; that thirty millions of people were able to take a great question and decide it [illegible] without letting [illegible] founder [illegible] and justice. We thought that if your statesmen would throw away [illegible] they would [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] Year after year event by event has indicated the rising claims of the people, the readiness for a higher moral life, [illegible] that waits for a [illegible] conversion. The north has responded to the call of that peaceful, moral, intellectual agitation which the anti-slavery idea has initiated. Our mistake, if any, has been that we counted too much on the intelligence of the masses, on the honesty and wisdom of statesmen as a class. Perhaps we did not give weight enough to the fact we saw, that this nation is made up of different ages, not homogeneous, but a mixed mass of different centuries. The north *thinks*—can appreciate argument—is the nineteenth century. Hardly any struggle [illegible] but that between the working class and the money kings. The south *dreams*—it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century; baron and serf, noble and slave. Jack Cade and Wat Tyler loom over the horizon, and the serf calls for another Thierry to record his struggle. There the fagot still burns which the doctors of the Sorbonne called ages ago the best argument to guide the erring. There men are tortured for opinions, the only punishment the Jesuits were willing their pupils should look on. This is perhaps too flattering a picture of the south. Better call her, as Sumner does, the barbarous states. Our struggle, therefore, is not a struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization. Such can only be settled by arms. [Prolonged cheering] The government have waited until its best friends almost suspected its courage or its integrity, but the cannon shot against Fort Sumter has opened the only door out of this hour. There were but two. One was compromise, the other was battle. The integrity of the north closed the first, the generous forbearance of nineteen states closed the other. The south opened this with cannon shot, and Lincoln shows himself at the door. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering] The war, then, is not aggressive, but in self defense, and Washington has become the Thermopylae of liberty and justice. [Applause] Rather than surrender that capital, cover every square foot of it with a living body [illegible] men and empty every bank vault at the north to pay the cost. [Renewed cheering] Teach the world once for all, that North America belongs to the stars and stripes and under them no man shall wear a chain. [Enthusiastic cheering] In the whole of this conflict I have looked only at liberty—only at the slave. Perry entered the battle of the lakes with "Don't give up the ship," floating from the masthead of the Lawrence. When with his fighting flag he left her crippled, heading north and mounting the deck of the Niagara turned her bows due west, he did all for one purpose—to rake the decks of the foe. Acknowledge secession or cannonade it, I care not which, but I claim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. [Loud cheers]

I said civil war needs momentous and solemn justification. Europe, the world, may claim of us that before we blot the nineteenth century by an appeal to arms we shall exhaust every concession, try every means to keep the peace; otherwise an appeal to the God of battles is an insult to the civilization of our age. It is a confession that our culture and our religion are superficial, if not a failure. I think that the history of the nation and of the government both is an ample justification to our own times and to history for this appeal to arms. I think the south is all wrong, and the administration is all right. [Prolonged cheering] Let me tell you why. For thirty years the north has exhausted conciliation and compromise. They have tried every expedient, they have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed every interest, they have smothered keen sensibility to national honor and northern weight and supremacy in the Union. [illegible] forgotten they were in the majority in numbers and in wealth, in education and strength. Have left the helm of the government and the dictation of policy to the southern states. For all this the conflict waxed closer and hotter. The administration that preceded this was full of traitors and thieves. It allowed the arms, ships, money, military stores of the north to be stolen with impunity. Mr Lincoln took office robbed of all the means to defend the constitutional rights of the government. He declined to withdraw from the walls of Sumter everything but the flag. He allowed secession to surround it with the strongest forts which military science could build. The north offered to meet in convention her sister states and arrange the terms of peaceful separation. Strength and right yielded everything; they folded their hands, waited the returning reason of the mad insurgents. Week after week elapsed, month after month went by, waiting for the sober second thought of two millions and a half of people. The world saw the sublime sight of nineteen millions of wealthy, powerful, united citizens allowing their flag to be insulted, their rights assailed, their sovereignty defied and broken in pieces, and yet waiting with patient, brotherly, magnanimous kindness until insurrection, having spent its fury, should reach out its hand for a peaceful arrangement. Men began to call it cowardice on the one hand, and we who watch it closely, the crisis, feared that this effort to be magnanimous would demoralize the conscience and the courage of the north. We were afraid that as the hour went by the virtue of the people, white heat as it stood on the 4th of March, would be chilled by the temptations, by the suspense, by the want and suffering that were stalking from the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi. We were afraid the government would wait too long and find at last that instead of a united people they were deserted and left alone to meet the foe.

All this time the south knew, recognized by her own knowledge of constitutional questions, that the government could not advance one inch towards acknowledging secession; that when Abraham Lincoln swore to support the constitution and laws of the United States, he was bound to die under the flag on Fort Sumter if necessary. [Loud applause] They knew therefore that the call on the administration to acknowledge the commissioners of the confederacy was a delusion and a swindle. I know the whole argument for secession. Up to a certain extent I accede to it. But no administration that is not traitor can ever acknowledge secession. [Cheers] The right of a state to secede under the constitution of the United States it is an absurdity, and Abraham Lincoln knows nothing, has a right to know nothing but the constitution of the United States. [Loud cheers] The right of a state to secede as a revolutionary right is undeniable, but it is the nation [illegible] to recognize that, and the nation offered in a broad convention, on the suggestion of Kentucky, to meet the question. The offer was declined. The government and the nation therefore are all right. [Applause] They are right on constitutional law, they are right on the principles of the declaration of independence. [Cheers]

Let me explain this more fully for this reason, because, and I thank God for it, every American should be proud of it—you cannot maintain a war in the United States of America against a constitutional or a revolutionary right. The people of these states have too large brains and too many ideas to fight blindly—to lock horns like a couple of beasts in the sight of the world. [Applause] [illegible] in this nineteenth century, and you must put the north in the light of the undeniable [illegible] of the constitution and out of it, before you can justify her in the face of the world, before you can pour Massachusetts like an avalanche through the streets of Baltimore (great cheerings) and carry Lexington and the 19th of April south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Renewed cheering] I take and must pride in the fact that the Sixth regiment made a way for itself through Baltimore and were the first to reach the threatened capital. In the war of opinions Massachusetts has a right to be the first in the field.

I say I knew the whole argument of secession. Very briefly let me state the points. No government provides for its own death, therefore there can be no constitutional right to secede. But there is a revolutionary right. The Declaration of Independence establishes what the heart of every American acknowledges, that the people—mark you, the people—have always an inherent, paramount, inalienable right to change their governments whenever they think—whenever *they* think that it will minister to their happiness. That is a revolutionary right. Now how did South Carolina and Massachusetts come into the Union? They came into it by a convention representing the people. South Carolina alleges that she has gone out by convention. So far, right. She says that when the *people* take the state right out of the Union, the right [illegible] goes with it. Granted. [illegible] that it is no matter [illegible] Spain, [illegible] it would be for their [illegible] so far right. [illegible] South Carolina [illegible] the administration at Washington and say "There is a vote of my convention that I go out of the Union." "I cannot see you," says Abraham Lincoln. [Loud cheers] "As president I have no eyes but constitutional eyes. I cannot see you." [Renewed cheers] He was right. But Madison said, Hamilton said, the fathers said in '87: "No man but an enemy of liberty will ever stand on technicalities and forms when the essence is in question." Abraham Lincoln could not see the commissioners of South Carolina, but the north could see them, the nation could, and the nation responded: "If you want a constitutional secession, such as you claim, but which I repudiate, I will waive forms; let us meet in convention and we will arrange it." [Applause] [illegible] claims a right within the constitution it may with dishonor or inconsistency [illegible] convention, even if finally refusing to be bound by it. Her declining doing so is only evidence of an intention to provoke war. Everything but that instrument of peace; everything but that instrument may be changed by a national convention. The south says "No." She says "If you don't allow me the constitutional right I claim the revolutionary right." The north responds: "When you have torn the constitution into fragments I recognize the right of the people of South Carolina to model their government. Yes, I recognize the right of the three hundred and eight four thousand black men to model their constitution. Show me one that they have adopted and I will recognize the revolution. [Cheers] But the moment you tread outside of the constitution the black man is not three fifths of a man, he is a whole one." [Loud cheering] Yes, the south has a right to secede, the south has a right to model her government; and the moment she shows 1,000,000 of black votes thrown even against it, I will acknowledge the Declaration of Independence is complied with [Loud applause]; that the *people* south of Mason and Dixon's line have remodeled their government to suit themselves, and our function is only to recognize it.

I say the north had a right to assume this position. She did not. She had a right to ignore revolution until this condition was complied with, and she did not. She carried it [illegible] to the advice of [illegible] to the [illegible] country's [illegible] the magnanimity of nineteen states she waited, she advised the government to wait. Mr Lincoln in his inaugural indicated that this would be the wise course. Mr Seward hinted it in his speech in New York. The London *Times* bade us remember the useless war of 1776 and take warning against resisting the principles of popular sovereignty. The *Tribune*, whose unflinching fidelity and matchless ability make it in this fight the white plume of Navarre, has again and again avowed its readiness to waive forms and go into convention. We have waited. We said "Anything for peace." We obeyed the magnanimous statesmanship of John Quincy Adams. Let me read you his advice given at the Jubilee of the Constitution to the New York Historical Society in the year 1839. He says "Recognizing this right of a people of a state"—mark you, not a state; the constitution knows no states, the right of revolution knows no states, it knows only the people. Mr Adams says: "The people of each state in the Union have a right to secede from the confederated Union itself.

"Thus stands the right. But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several states of this confederated nation is after all not in the right but in the heart.

"If the day shall ever come (may heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these states shall be alienated from each other, when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bonds of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies, and far better will it be for the people of the disunited states to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the constitution to form again a more perfect union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center."

The north said "Amen" to every word of it. They waited. They begged the states to meet them. They were silent when the cannon shot pierced the flag of the "Star of the West." They said "Amen" when the government offered to let nothing but the bunting cover Fort Sumter. They said "Amen," when Lincoln stood alone, without arms, in a defenceless capital and trusted himself to loyalty and forbearance of thirty four states.

The south, if the truth be told, *cannot* wait. Like all usurpers, they dare not give time for the people to criticise their title to power. War and tumult must conceal the irregularity of their civil course and smother discontent and criticism at the same time. Besides, bankrupts at home, they can live out their short term of possible existence only by conquest on land and piracy at sea. And further, only by war, by appeal to popular frenzy, can they hope to delude the border states to join them. War is the breath of their life.

To-day, therefore, the question is, by the voice of the south, "Shall Washington or Montgomery own the continent?" And the north says "From the gulf to the pole, the stars and stripes shall atone to four millions of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years, and before you break the Union we will see that justice is done to the slave." [Enthusiastic and long continued cheers]

There is only one thing that those cannon shot in the harbor of Charleston settled, and that is, that there never can be a compromise. [Loud applause] We abolitionists have doubted whether this Union really meant justice and liberty. We have doubted the honest intention of nineteen millions of people. They have said, in answer to our criticism, "We believe that the fathers meant to establish justice. We believe that there are hidden in the armory of the constitution weapons strong enough to secure it. We are willing to try the experiment. Grant us time." We have doubted, derided the pretense, as we supposed. During these long and weary weeks we have waited to hear the northern conscience assert its purpose. It comes at last. [An impressive pause] Massachusetts blood has consecrated the pavements of Baltimore, and those stones are too sacred to be trodden by slaves. [Loud cheers]

You and I owe it to those young martyrs, you and I owe it, that their blood shall be the seed of no mere empty triumph, but that the negro shall teach his children to bless them for centuries to come. [Applause] When Massachusetts goes down to that Carolina fort to put the stars and stripes again over its black [illegible] walls, [illegible] she will sweep from its neighborhood every institution that hazards their ever being again [illegible] to the Palmetto. [Loud cheers] All of you may not mean it now. Our fathers did not think in 1775 of the Declaration of Independence. The long parliament never thought of the scaffold of Charles the First when they entered on the struggle, but having begun they made thorough work. [Cheers] It is an attribute of the Yankee blood—slow to fight and fight once. [Renewed cheers] It was a holy war, that for independence; this is a holier and the last, that for liberty. [Loud applause]

I hear a great deal about constitutional liberty. The mouths of the Concord and Lexington guns have room only for one word, and that is LIBERTY. You might as well ask Niagara to chant the Chicago platform, as to say how far war shall go. War and Niagara thunder to a music of their own. God alone can launch the lightning, that they may go and say "here we are." The thunderbolts of his throne abase the proud, lift up the lowly and execute justice between man and man.

Now let me turn one moment to another consideration. What should the government do? I said "Thorough" should be its maxim. When we fight we are fighting for justice and an idea. A short war and a sharp one, is the maxim. Ten thousand men in Washington; it is only a blood fight. Five hundred thousand men in Washington and none dare come there but from the north. [Loud cheers] Occupy St Louis, with the arm bone of the west, and say to Missouri, "You cannot go out." [Applause] Cover Maryland with a million of the friends of the administration and say "We must have our capital within reach." [Cheers] If you need compensation for slaves taken from you in the convulsion of that [illegible] [Cheers] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that '87 meant justice, and there is something better than [illegible] such an hour as this. And again we must remember another thing, the complication of such a struggle as this. Bear with me a moment. We put 500,000 men on the banks of the Potomac. Virginia is sold [illegible] two races, white and black. Suppose those black men flare in our faces the Declaration of Independence. What are we to do? Are we to send northern bayonets to [illegible] slaves under the feet of Jefferson Davis? [Many voices: "No, never!"] In 1842 Gov Wise of Virginia, the [illegible] of the [illegible], entered into argument with Quincy Adams, who carried Plymouth Rock to Washington. [Applause] It was when Joshua Giddings offered his resolution stating his constitutional doctrine that congress had no right to interfere in any event, in any way with the slavery of the southern states. Plymouth Rock refused to vote that. Mr Adams said (substantially) "If foreign war comes, if civil war comes, if insurrection comes, is this beleaguered capital, is this besieged government to see millions of its subjects in arms and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No, the war power of the government can sweep this institution into the gulf." [Cheers] Ever since 1842 that statesmanlike claim and warning of the north has been on record, and [illegible] the lips of her most moderate, wisest, coolest, most patriotic son. [Applause]

When the south cannonaded Fort Sumter the bones of Adams stirred in his coffin. [Cheers] And you might have heard him from that granite grave at Quincy proclaim to the nation "The hour has struck! Seize the thunderbolt God has forged for you and annihilate the system which has troubled peace for seventy years!" [Cheers] I do not say that it is a cold-blooded suggestion. I hardly ever knew slavery go down in any other circumstances. Only once in the broad sweep of the world's history was any nation lifted so high that she could stretch her imperial hand across the Atlantic and lift by one peaceful word a million of slaves into liberty. God granted that glory only to our motherland.

How did French slavery go down? How did the French slave trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the balance, and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuileries than he signed the edict abolishing the slave trade, against which the abolitionists of England and France had protested for twenty years in vain. And the trade went down because Napoleon felt that he must do something to gild the darkening hour of his second attempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did the slave system go down? When in 1848 the provisional government found itself in the Hotel de Ville, obliged to do something to draw to itself the sympathy and liking of the French nation, they signed [illegible] the rising republic [illegible] the death penalty and slavery. The storm which rocked the vessel of state almost to foundering snapped forever the chain of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of Mexican and South American emancipation, you will find that it was, in every instance I think, the child of convulsion.

That hour has come to us. So stand we to-day. The abolitionist who will not now cry when the moment serves "Up boys and at them," is false to liberty. [Great cheering] [A voice: "So is every other man."] Say not it is a hard lesson. Let him who fully knows his own heart and strength and feels as he looks down into his child's cradle that he could stand and see that little nestling borne to slavery and submit, let him cast the first stone. But all you whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill will hold your peace unless you are ready to cry with me *Sic semper tyrannis!* So may it ever be with tyrants. [Loud applause]

Why, Americans, I believe in the might of nineteen million people. Yes, I know that what sewing machines and reaping machines and ideas and types and schoolhouses cannot do, the muskets of Illinois and Massachusetts can finish up. [Cheers] Blame me not that I make everything turn on liberty and the slave. I believe in Massachusetts. I know that free speech, free toil, school houses and ballot boxes are a pyramid on its broadest base. Nothing that does not stand in the sunlight can disturb it. We defy the world to disturb us. [Cheers] The little errors that dwell upon our surface we have medicine in our institutions to cure them all. [Applause]

Therefore there is nothing left for a New England man, nothing, but that he shall wipe away the stain that hangs about the toleration of human bondage. As Webster said at Rochester years and years ago, "If I thought that there was a stain upon the remotest hem of the garment of my country I would devote my utmost labor to wipe it out." [Cheers] To-day that call is made upon Massachusetts. That is the reason why I dwell so much on the slavery question. I said I believe in the power of the north to conquer. But where does she get it? I do not believe in the power of the north to subdue two millions and a half of southern men unless she summons justice, God and the negro to her side [cheers] and in that battle we are sure of this; we are sure to rebuild the Union down to the Gulf. [Renewed cheering] In that battle with that watchword, with those allies, the thirteen states and their children will survive—in the light of the world a nation which has vindicated the sincerity of the fathers of '87, that they bore children and not peddlers to represent them in the nineteenth century. [Repeated cheers] But without that, I know also we shall conquer. Sumter annihilated compromise. Nothing but victory will blot from history that sight of the stars and stripes giving place to the palmetto. But without justice or inspiration, without God for our ally, we shall break the Union asunder, we shall be a confederacy and so will they. This war means one of two things—Emancipation or disunion. [Cheers] Out of the smoke of the conflict there comes that, nothing else. It is impossible there should come anything else. Now I believe in the future and permanent union of the races that cover this continent from the poles to the gulf. One in race, one in history, one in religion, one in industry, one in thought, we never can be permanently separated. Your path, if you forget the black race, will be over the gulf of disunion, years of unsettled, turbulent Mexican and South American civilization, back through that desert of forty years to the Union which is sure to come.

But I believe in a deeper conscience. I believe in a north more educated than that. I divide you into four sections. The first is the ordinary mass rushing from mere enthusiasm to

A little baby whose great aim and scope
They little care to know
Content like men at-arms to cope
Each with his fronting foe

Behind that class stands another whose only idea in this controversy is sovereignty and the flag. The seaboard, the wealth, the just converted hunkerism of the country fill that class. Next to it stands the third element, the people, the cordwainers of Lynn, the farmer of Worcester, the dwellers on the prairie—Iowa and Wisconsin, Ohio and Maine—the broad surface of the people who have no leisure for technicalities, who never studied law, who never had time to study further into the constitution than the first two lines—"establish justice and secure liberty." They have waited long enough; they have eaten dirt enough; they have apologized for bankrupt statesmen long enough; they have quieted their consciences enough; they have split logic with their abolition neighbors long enough; they are tired of trying to find a place between the forty ninth and forty eighth corner of a constitutional hair [laughter] and now they have got their hand on the neck of a rebellious aristocracy in the name of the people, they mean to strangle it. That I believe is the body of the people itself. Side by side with them stands a fourth class, small but active, the abolitionists, who thank God that he has let them see his salvation before they die. [Cheers]

The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of us may, that we are fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag. But really the war is one of opinions; it is civilization against barbarism; it is freedom against slavery. The cannon shot against Fort Sumter was the yell of pirates against the declaration of independence; the war cry of the north is its echo. The south defying Christianity clutches its victim. The north offers its wealth and blood in glad atonement for the selfishness of seventy years. The result is as sure as the throne of God. I believe in the possibility of justice, in the certainty of union. Years hence, when the smoke of this conflict clears away, the world will see under our banner all tongues, all creeds, all races—one brotherhood, and on the banks of the Potomac the genius of liberty, robed in light, four and thirty stars for her diadem, broken chains under feet, and an olive branch in her right hand. [Great applause]

### The Ups and Downs of Life

"Now and again," says a London letter, "we have curious examples of the vicissitudes of life in finding some person who has seen better days following an occupation very different from which he pursued in former times. Thus gentlemen who have held the queen's commission in the army have come to be drivers of hansoms, cabs and omnibuses, countesses have been discovered in the workhouse, and clergymen of the church of England have been seen with brooms in their hands sweeping a crossing. A curious example of this change of fortune was related to me the other day by a friend of mine. He is a great Oriental scholar, and last week happening to lunch at a well known restaurant near the new law courts he met another old Anglo Indian. The two gentlemen proceeded to converse in Hindustani, and presently they were astonished to find the waiter who was attending upon them addressing them in the same tongue. Greatly surprised at such a phenomenon they asked the waiter who he was. It turned out that he was an old soldier who had served for many years in India and had thus picked up the native language. He had so distinguished himself for bravery in the last African war that he had been rewarded with the Victoria cross. In further proof of his story he bared his arms and put back the hair from his head, revealing the scars of terrible saber wounds. As a discharged soldier and Victoria cross man he receives a pension of £20 a year, but as this is hardly enough to keep a wife and family, he gets his living as a waiter, and [illegible] do pretty well at this occupation [illegible] our system of feeing [illegible] waiters [illegible] lucrative [illegible] week and even more. Indeed at some places the waiters receive no wages at all but [illegible] pay [illegible] for the privilege of [illegible]"

### The Art of Conversation

New York Sun

[illegible] plan of [illegible] this winter [illegible] conversation [illegible] more than [illegible] night. This may in [illegible] what table talk really means and to cultivate an aptitude for it. It may be that more interesting topics of conversation present themselves now than was the case in golden times. At a dinner given recently ghost stories were freely circulated apropos of the White Lady of Hohenzollern, who after the lapse of many years has again put in her unwelcome appearance. It was decided there and then that a lamentable deficiency in American high life was the absence of family ghosts, which are as indispensable to a patent of nobility abroad as ancestors, heraldic emblems and family portraits. A lucrative branch of trade might be started in these dull times to supply the craving claim to aristocratic descent with a[illegible] most reliable ghost warranted to appear before births, marriages and deaths [illegible] in the stage business of [illegible] draughts of cold air and hollow groans.

### DANIEL

The Sorrow that Underlies
Experience

Correspondence

Daniel Webster, it is
had the power to make
it for his house was an open
ing charity. His only son
lect and character, but
of but little wealth
Taylor administration
one doubted he was compe
sult is told in the words of
of his most intimate friends
occurred while Taylor was

If I were to live my life
my present experience
circumstances and from
allow myself to enter public
is ungrateful. The man who
he most faithfully deserves
ward. In my own history
have been before God, the
and the least stained by
have been precisely those
been most freely abused.
ing to do with politics,
the bread of independence
family with the rewards of
your duty as a private citizen
try, but let politics alone.
thankless life. Still I know
sations. There are some
sional cases in the life of a
wise we could not live.
the great mass of the intelligent
citizens of your country
rested efforts to serve them
That confidence on the part
as I think I possess. I
of my official life which
full share of ingratitude, but
of all the shafts that has
my breast has been the refusal
tration to grant my request
small pecuniary considera

He then straightened himself
conscious dignity added:

I have not deserved such
served my country too long
to receive such a slight from
tion. However let us say
the whole thing is too
from my mind a moment's thought

### The Trap that

N Y Tribune

A singular story that is
courts is told of a woman
of Lake Minnetonka
lived at Neenah, a northern
ing town. She became
lawyer named Stewart, who
Co. and divided his energies
prospecting. He finally
property named it after the
her a deed of one-eighth
passed between them, but
tired of waiting and asked
art tearfully consented and
After Stewart gave up
the lady forthwith
the other fellow, lover No.
the fact by the receipt of a
local paper. He mourned
continued to develop the mine
proved to be a valuable property
had an offer of $40,000
came to make a
that he only owned seven
ter directed to the
brought him the
she would relinquish
$5000 in cool cash
realized how he had been
had the letters he could
promise suit and force
deed without any compensation
vices the woman was firm
Stewart was seeking to
through an attorney $2500

### A $30,000 Jersey

Atlanta Constitution

Captain T H Yancey arrived
day after a short trip through
he had gone to purchase
The captain's chief mission
Jersey cattle and he spent
most famous breeders. He
ate some butter from the
sey cow Mary Ann of St L
an offer of $90,000 was refused
bring on the block
This cow has yielded
under a lar and
past has averaged over
treat like a race horse
with litter up to her sides
nothing but attend to her
trough in her stall and
ular as a young princess
the most wonderful thing
is the appetite. Despite
a child, Mary Ann of St L
hungry and while he was
came near chewing off
But it was not at all
such attention from a
as gentle as a lamb and
caressed.

The owner of the cow
Jerseys in the world.
was at his farm he refused
or [illegible]teen cows and
idea of thus sacrificing

### Mission Church

San Diego

The priests who built the
sion in 1769 and thereabouts
distance inland for the
the [illegible] made of
woman now living at
[illegible] and whom
124 years of age, W. B.
timbers for the mission
mountain at least sixty
The old lady says that
been nicely hewed and
by the priests on the
tain day a vast number
Indians were collected
in relays of about a
from the summit of the
dation of the Mission
near this city. At a given
were sprinkled by the
mountain and were then
ders of the Indians, and
the first relays and
and so on all the way
touching the ground
er a sacrilege to
ground from the time of
rived at their final des
As there is an immense
bers, it shows the zeal
Indians at the time and
reverend fathers

### A Human

Philadelphia

While the thousands of
over the frozen surface of
terday afternoon, one
in a big ulster, woolen
glided gracefully upon
ice under the Girard
ment he was floundering
response to his cries for
Philadelphia skating club
tossed him a life line
score of willing hands
hard. The rope parted
skater was at the mercy
saving appliances. After
short to reach him. No
It looked equally for the
tied out that his strength
A tall muscular fellow
the treacherous ice and
the sinking man, who
elater prostrated himself
caught hold of the
forming a chain. Several
legs of the last man
the trio to a place of safety

### An Actress Says

Miss Clara Morris

Is the present state
ors and actresses?"

It is most decidedly
of combinations is
on men than on women
leading man are such
to tell a New York
where one was to be found
moments notice
combination system
Formerly a young girl
stock company, and
after a few years.
plays and new actors
bination to play one
and never has a chance

### An Old

The Illinois state
in the art gallery
Among them
flag used by Grant's
is riddled by bullets
was a very hard
could be preserved
ground for the stars
of a threads remaining
bronze showing where

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## BRIC-A-BRAC.

### THE REASON WHY

[illegible], have you finished that coat

[illegible] even begun it ''

[illegible] that, sir?''

[illegible] because you ordered a cutaway and [illegible] that as meaning that you intended [illegible] as you did before—cut away and [illegible] paid ''

### [illegible] TO BUSINESS

[illegible] Lawyer,'' said the dying man 'I [illegible] in the will so that my son Joe [illegible] He is a worthless fellow and [illegible] money in a week

[illegible] all right,' said the lawyer, polite [illegible] care of it I ll see that he doesn t [illegible]

[illegible] Neither did anybody else

### INDIGESTION

[illegible] in the morning a gentleman was [illegible] along the boulevard A guardian [illegible] paternally You ll never get [illegible] walk backward in that way [illegible] backward I know why [illegible] it's because you've taken a drop

[illegible] because I ate too many crabs at [illegible]

### [illegible] AND LANGTRY

From a New York Dispatch

[illegible] doubt a practical joke played on [illegible] morning papers here by which Rev [illegible] Beecher was said to have attended [illegible] performance at Niblo s the other [illegible] Beecher was in Boston at the time [illegible] a denial On his return he [illegible] to-day with the following

[illegible] never seen Mrs Langtry on the [illegible]

[illegible] I have not.'

[illegible] you go to see her did the inclination [illegible]

[illegible] if it were convenient.''

[illegible] have no religious scruples in that [illegible]

[illegible] certainly not. Why should I?

[illegible] of your cloth have

[illegible] have my own ideas of the proprie[illegible] matters If I desired to go I [illegible] my grandfather grandmother or [illegible] about it.'

[illegible] confess to have any real interest in [illegible]

[illegible] have a literary curiosity to know [illegible] style of acting means ''

[illegible] think that Mrs. Langtry is a true [illegible] this histrionic idea?'

[illegible] (laughing), how can I say having [illegible], never seen her? I am told [illegible] she has improved very much in [illegible] and as an actress '

[illegible] have you attended the theater? [illegible] Brooklyn, to see Rip Van Winkle [illegible] in New York to see Salvini in [illegible] Irving in Louis XI I never [illegible] the great actresses or prima donnas [illegible] whom I saw on the occasions just [illegible] I expect to visit theaters again [illegible] you will see I am not much of a [illegible]

### [illegible] HIS ARMS FOR A LOAN

New York Sun

[illegible] a few dollars on these?

[illegible] asked yesterday in the office of a [illegible] street pawnbroker by a man who was [illegible] dissipated He was well dressed [illegible]

[illegible] what you have got said the pawn[illegible]

[illegible] deposited a bundle on the counter [illegible] pawnbroker opened it and took out [illegible] arms

[illegible] did you get these? inquired the [illegible]

[illegible] them off myself said the man and he [illegible] stumps of his arms You see I m [illegible] live in Boston, and I haven t got [illegible] to get home I do not know [illegible] and I do not want to pledge m[illegible] these things cost me $15 and I [illegible] them for $100

[illegible] man had received his loan the [illegible] said I ve seen lots of queer [illegible] man came in once and took out an [illegible] and got $2 on it I have several [illegible] money on false teeth and vari[illegible] that are employed to enhance [illegible] or conceal the defects of men and [illegible]

### JUVENILE PRECOCITY

[illegible] remarkable answers are sometimes [illegible] children in response to questions put [illegible] school At a school at Wallsend [illegible], the master asked a class of [illegible] meaning of the word appetite, ' and [illegible] pause, one little boy said I [illegible] when I'm eatin I'm 'appy and when [illegible] I'm tight.''

[illegible] teacher asked a bright little girl [illegible] was opposite to us on the globe [illegible] know, sir,'' was the reply

[illegible],'' pursued the teacher, if I were [illegible] through the earth and you were [illegible] end, where would you come [illegible]

[illegible] hole, sir,'' replied the pupil [illegible] triumph

### [illegible] AS A THIRST QUENCHER

Philadelphia Call

[illegible] ever suffer extreme hunger or [illegible] asked of a Kentucky colonel who [illegible] some solid stories about him-[illegible]

[illegible] replied "I never suffered what [illegible] called extreme hunger but no man [illegible] endure the agonies of thirst better [illegible]

[illegible] the time well,' he continued [illegible] I was on a fishing excursion [illegible] lost in the woods For three days [illegible] passed my lips. My lengthened ab[illegible] uneasiness, alarm and a party was sent [illegible] of me. They found me lying in [illegible] condition on the bank of a little [illegible], and I was hours before any hopes [illegible] were entertained '

[illegible] that stream dry?'' asked one of the [illegible] listeners

[illegible] Certainly not. How could I catch [illegible] stream was dry?''

[illegible] can't see how you could suffer from [illegible] a stream of water close at hand '

[illegible] close at hand? repeated the Kentucky [illegible] And what has water got to do with a [illegible] thirsty?'

### [illegible] THE LIME KILN CLUB

Detroit Free Press

[illegible] then arose and observed that it [illegible] had reached his ears to the effect that [illegible] was to come to an end on the 3d of [illegible] present year He desired to ask [illegible] was aware that such a calamity [illegible] place?

[illegible] am fully aware, replied [illegible]

[illegible], an we gwine to do about it?'

[illegible] an' seal If dar am any sich [illegible] dis club wants to be counted [illegible] I wouldn't advise any of you gem len, [illegible] let yer rent slip past in hopes to [illegible] landlords.''

### "[illegible] I AND I ARE OUT'

Brooklyn Eagle

[illegible] paper editor in?' asked a golden [illegible] pausing timidly on the thresh[illegible] sanctum.

[illegible] Are you he who cuts the papers and makes [illegible] of poetry '

[illegible] be kind enough to tell me when [illegible] I Are Out' was written?''

[illegible] remember the exact date but it was [illegible] big jail delivery '

[illegible] the lovely vision vanished

### [illegible] SCENE IN HIGH LIFE

Philadelphia Call

[illegible] bring home the strawberries and [illegible] I requested this morning?' asked a [illegible] lady of her expensively clad hus[illegible]

[illegible] dear, I forgot all about them ''

[illegible] is very annoying The Smythes are [illegible] spend the evening and I am sure I [illegible] what I can offer them for refresh[illegible]

[illegible] send the coachman back after them at [illegible]

once,'' said the gentleman, brushing a speck of dust from one of his $1600 diamond studs, and touching an improved electric bell which communicated with the marble floored stables

"John,'' he remarked aristocratically, as that worthy made his appearance, at the same time handing him a $500 bill "you drive down town and get a basket of peaches and the rest of the money in strawberries and on your way back stop at Mr Wealthyman's residence and say to that gentleman that he can depend upon having his water pipes attended to not later than 10 o'clock to morrow morning '

### A BIG PRICE BUT WORTH IT

Detroit Free Press

A man about 40 years of age having a gun on his shoulder and a dead rabbit in his hand, and followed at a respectful distance by a dog, which seemed to be completely disgusted with the whole business, was coming into the city on Grand river avenue yesterday when a pedestrian cried out

"How much for the rabbit?'

Twenty cents '

Where did you kill him?'

Ten miles out

How long were you after him?'

Three days

Isn t that a heap of time to put in for 20 cents?'

"Mebbe 'tis " reflected the man as he changed shoulder with his gun, but if you know of any other way I can make a plug of t bac[illegible] and two drinks of beer any quicker I m willing, to whack up on the profits

### POLITICAL EDUCATION

What is a limited monarchy Johnny

Well my idea of a limited monarchy is where the ruler don t have much to rule

Give an example

'An example Lemme see Well if you was bossin yourself for instance

### A BRIGHT BOY

Chicago Tribune

A clothing dealer down on Jefferson avenue was dancing around the door of his store in a great rage yesterday when an acquaintance halted and asked him the cause of his excitement

Vhy, dot new poy of mine sells a man a hat for a dollar dot vhas marked twelve shillings

And you lose fifty cents?'

'Feefty cents' I discharge dot poy so quick his head don t haf time to schwim!

In the course of an hour the pedestrian was repassing the store and seeing the man at the door with a smile on his face he asked

'Well, did you discharge the boy?

'Dot poy vhas all right sir! Vhen I commence to inquire into it I d as let him go if I haf to pay him more wages He made a mistake in the price but when he gets back der change for a $10 bill he gets me rid of all my trade dollars und pieces mit holes in em!'

### CONKLING ASKED TO BUY BLAINE'S BOOK

Letter in the Detroit Times

A book canvasser out working very hard taking orders for the sale of Blaine s new book in New York entered the office of Roscoe Conkling "I have a very interesting book here," said the agent I would like to have you give me a subscription It must interest you sir It is the record of twenty years in congress during the period sir when you were such a prominent actor

'May I inquire said Conkling, the name of the author of this interesting work

'The Hon James G Blaine of Maine said the book agent with a flourish

'I don t want the book said Conkling grimly turning away

'But said the gent your portrait is in it

Its presence in that book is wholly unauthorized said Conkling Good day sir

Of course after that the agent retired in good order

### HOW SHE KEPT THE SECRET

N Y [illegible]

'We're bound to be [illegible] even men said the [illegible] wife [illegible] we formed a secret society [illegible] our own last night '

'Indeed' said the worshipful master [illegible] posedly, then I hope my dear your project will be successful Is it a benevolent society or what?'

'That none of your business It's a secret society [illegible] were sworn to [illegible] not to divulge anything relating to it'

[illegible] my dear [illegible] observed the worshipful [illegible] turning to his paper [illegible] sure I don t wish you to violate your oath

'It wouldn't matter if you did [illegible] You keep your secrets close enough—and to think of that stupid Mrs [illegible] she couldn't recollect either [illegible] It took us a hour to teach her What [illegible] the sign (suits the action to the word) she will make it this way [illegible] Her stupidity would have been exasperating if it hadn't been ridiculous and as for learning the grip why she would have it that it was this way—give me your hand for a minute—then she would have it that way while it was this way and the password she couldn t keep it in her memory for two minutes Over and over again I told her it was [illegible] just and [illegible] not and she would have it Swear not at all or Do unto others as you would be done by [illegible] We almost despaired of getting it through her head but we managed to make her understand at last Oh yes we are going to have a flourishing society and we can be as secret about it as you men can be about yours

Then the lady went off to attend to her household duties and the worshipful master hid his face behind his paper and smiled

### Greatest Railroad Bridge in the World.

The London *Telegraph* says Considerable progress is now being made upon the great bridge across the Frith of Forth which includes two spans of the unprecedented width of one third of a mile each or about four times that of any existing railroad bridge Some £30 000 per month is the present expenditure in temporary and permanent works Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking from the statement that the materials required for the Forth bridge would fill 1000 trains of average length and capacity This enormous weight will of course, require to be handled several times the whinstone alone being found on the spot, the granite being shipped from Aberdeen the steel from Glasgow and South Wales and the Portland cement from different places in England Where the bed of the river is of rock it will be leveled and otherwise prepared for the piers by means of a large diving bell of special construction, wherein are a series of rock drills driven by compressed air, the whole being lighted by incandescent electric lights When the foundation is on clay a considerable thickness of mud and silt has to be cut through, and preparations are now complete for putting in the first of the piers by what is known as the pneumatic process A caisson or diving bell, seventy feet in diameter and sixty five feet in height, will be sunk to the required depth by a large number of men working in the bell which will of course be constantly fed with compressed air, to prevent the water from flowing into the chamber and to supply the men with the required amount of oxygen

### His Train Didn't Start Soon Enough.

Cincinnati Commercial

Colonel Frank Woolley the innocent passenger agent of the Southern who holds forth at the metropolis of the Blue Grass country, has the [illegible] habit of keeping on hand a supply of loaded cigars The other day Frank rushed into the Union depot saw before him some live Indians who it seems were en route to visit the great father Frank with an eye to business attempted to persuade them to go via the Southern Texas smiled from ear to ear they smiled At last the leader of the roamers of the far west advanced took off Frank s hat [illegible] Umph [illegible] scalp [illegible] to take, [illegible] Frank said Beg pardon sir! In [illegible] Frank unbosomed his heart and set up the cigars to them Soon all were smoking Oh, gracious said Frank five minutes till my train goes and the cigars are loaded!' Frank escaped by running through the depot and going up Smith street

### California Pluck.

Stockton Independent

Miss Emma French who lives a few miles from this city went to the field yesterday to shoot geese accompanied by her brother The young man carried a yard [illegible] and at a time when it was pointed to the ground it went off accidentally entering one of her feet She [illegible] into the city and consulted Dr Hull on [illegible] to an amputation of [illegible] When the doctor [illegible] to the young lady that she could be placed under the influence of chloroform she said No if your instruments are sharp I will see the operation performed Accordingly the toe was removed without a sign from the young lady to indicate pain

## ANIMATED NATURE.

Good coon dogs are worth from $25 to $50 each in Nelson county, Kentucky

Barnum's white elephant and the presidential dark horses are to be the leading circus attractions of the year

The opposition to the anti-dog law now before the Massachusetts legislature seems to overshadow the interest in biennial sessions

It is reported that horses and cattle west of Medina river are dying by the hundreds for the want of grass Drovers are driving their stock south

Mr Bob Pollock of Cook s Point Texas, was bitten on the face while asleep by a polecat It is said that hydrophobia originates with this animal

Pinkeye is raging in Santa Clara county Cal A San Jose paper says thirteen horses died of this disease on the San Martino ranch near Gilroy recently

It is claimed that there are at the present time between 100 and 150 foreign vessels engaged in the oyster traffic on the Virginia coast without right or authority

Tennessee farmers complain of the rabbit pest but the city of Nashville, according to Judge Ferriss in the *Banner* gets half her meat supply from the prolific rabbit

Frank Payne of Candelaria Nev left there December 22 on foot and was since found frozen to death in the Lone mountain borax marsh His Newfoundland dog lay beside him also dead

It is an old saying that to make a good statesman requires considerable time and a large number of quills, Not so with man He can make a goose of himself with one quill in a short time

Were the dogs of the world to hold a convention they could show by human proofs that they save more lives of sheep than they destroy and that the most destructive enemies sheep have are men

A barracouta four feet in length, and measuring about twelve inches in circumference was found in the mill boom in Mendocino county the other evening This fish is found only in southern waters

The sardine had disappeared from the coast of Brittany where it used to bring the fisherman an annual revenue of 15 000 000 francs M Blavier thinks that some change in the direction of the gulf stream may account for the fact

Near Halfmoon bay while the farmers are ploughing numbers of sea gulls follow the plough and now and then they swoop down catch a field mouse and, with a twist it is at once swallowed In this way thousands of vermin are destroyed

Mono lake in Colorado was recently swept from one end to the other by a tornado which lashed the water and piled feathery foam upon the shore twenty feet high In the mass of foam were thousands of dead ducks that had been dashed against the rocks

When grasshoppers gave out a turkey hen belonging to A [illegible] Hicks of Poughkeepsie fed her thirty young ones with acorns These having become scarce the old turkey was seen the other day up in an oak shaking down the acorns that remained clinging to the twigs

A Biddeford gentleman found in his woodshed recently a dead weasel with his tongue frozen to an ax blade The ax had been used in cutting beef in the morning and the animal in attempting to secure a piece of that adhered to the blade had singularly met his death

A valuable filly owned by P W [illegible] of San Pablo avenue died on Saturday through eating some grain which had been poisoned for rats She was sired by the famous pacing stallion Washington The owner had refused an offer of $500 for her only a few days previous Oakland Times.

The ostriches of the Anaheim farm in California laid 306 eggs during the season from the 1st of May last until the 1st of October [illegible] birds have been [illegible] twice [illegible] [illegible] The first laying in May last was [illegible] $500 The [illegible] in December [illegible] 2 00 quills of all kinds from eight old birds and the value $1000.

It is easy to perceive why [illegible] thrive well in sheep pastures Sheep eat everything [illegible] the shape of a weed [illegible] with the [illegible] east There [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] thrive to get [illegible] The [illegible] it [illegible] weeds, is the only [illegible]

A curious shower of live fish fell [illegible] during the last week in December [illegible] of wind and rain The navvies working upon a branch of the North Caledonian railway at Airdrie were astonished [illegible] species of perch which they gathered up and took home [illegible] the fact that there are [illegible] tr[illegible] ing canal which is in no[illegible] count of fish, a full [illegible] miles away

She lay quite still [illegible] for sleep was the [illegible] infant dew and checkered with sweet dreams that brought the shadow of a smile now and again to the red, half parted lips, her long lashes lay like a shadow upon her smooth soft cheek, the flush of health and vigor and beauty tinted her rounded outlines A flattering leaf was wafted by the breeze against her palatial car and she awoke with a startled grunt and made for a more retired mud puddle

S H Capestrini has been experimenting on the effects of decapitation of insects Butterflies were able to use their wings eighteen days after they had lost their heads Crickets leaped on the thirteenth day after they had lost the head, and the preying mantis showed signs of life on the fourteenth day after the head had been separated from the body He gives still more singular observations tending to show that the head in insects is not to be subject to the same peripheral strain as the central nervous system in guiding the motions of the body *Mining and Scientific Press*

A few days ago Joseph Shelley was taking a lot of fish out of his large fish pond on Butterfly creek and also by the aid of his assistant [illegible] the stump of an alder tree out of which when pulled ashore dropped some young catfish Upon further investigation, Mr Shelley found [illegible] 300 young catfish stowed away in the stump and packed together as close as sardines in a box with their heads all pointing in the same direction The fish had apparently taken up winter quarters in the stump, to become active when the temperature of the water would be more moderate in the spring and summer months The little fellows were all alive and were returned to their native element —Grass Valley Union

He was a dude of the extreme kind He couldn t have been more so His overcoat was short, his undercoat long his collar high his trousers so tight that it would seem he must have greased his legs to get into them [illegible] his shoes pointed As he entered the reading room at the hotel everybody looked at him and a smile went round There was a brindle dog in the room at the time As the dude passed the news stand the dog went up to him sniffed at him looked at him once and walked away with drooping tail and an air of intense disgust The disgust probably arose from the fact that the dude wasn t the person the dog was looking for, but the animal s whole appearance seemed to say This lets me out I can't stand that thing And the crowd howled with laughter

Mr Clark with L C Demerse tells us of a remarkable encounter he had with an enormous buck last Saturday in which he got a good ducking, several bruises and almost lost his life He was returning from a collecting tour on the river when a pack of [illegible] under a buck across the road in front of him just at the [illegible] [illegible] was very tired and on being urged by the [illegible] the water [illegible] Mr Clark immediately dismounted, and [illegible] hand [illegible] the dog into the water When near enough he tried [illegible] which [illegible] In the fight which followed Mr Clark was forced under the water two or three times and after shooting the deer six times he tied and killed it he was almost exhausted and frozen After getting a fire and warming himself he finally secured the deer and brought it to town —Texarkana Interstate News

Mr Robert B [illegible] of Warm Springs [illegible] has been living [illegible] for a long time [illegible] which [illegible] though he was astonished [illegible] [illegible] One night [illegible] among [illegible] gin [illegible] came [illegible] [illegible] report [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] animal [illegible] telling [illegible]

sult of his detection No serious damage was done to the equine lover of goose flesh —*Merriwether (Ga) Vindicator*

A few days since one of the vessels lying at anchor off Mayport was observed to move back and forth in a very restless manner It was soon discovered that the disturbance came from something foul of the anchor chain A harpoon was thrust down and struck a live something, which on being hauled on board proved to be a huge leather back turtle It was brought to town and disposed of to J I Mackey, the curiosity man who had it hauled to his place of business yesterday A large crowd assembled at his shop, on Bay street as the monster was being moved in The following are its dimensions Seven feet in length 3 feet across the back It weighed 870 pounds It is a rare species and seldom met with along our coast Its color is very dark almost black There are five lengthwise ridges along its back, one in the center and two on each side and these are slightly serrated Its mouth though shaped like that of a green turtle has a peculiar formation similar in appearance to the tusks of the walrus

Dogs do not like to work any more than some people do and will learn how to avoid it In Europe dogs are made to work much more than here [illegible] In Spain a small dog is often used by housekeepers for turning their spits before the fire Naturally the little animal is a poor cook for in addition to the heat he must be tempted sorely by what he is helping to roast Once a gentleman was traveling in Spain reached a little inn Close to the stove was a dog warming itself in comfort What can you give me for dinner asked the traveler of the landlady Some eggs, was the reply (the dog looked fixedly at the stranger Eggs he repeated That food would be poor sustenance for a man who has come thirty miles on horseback Have you nothing better There is a bit of bacon she suggested I am not passionately fond of bacon What else have you Santa Anna [illegible] cried the landlady I can give you a chicken At these words the dog leaped up and scampered through the half open window Good gracious exclaimed the traveler why was the word chicken like a bombshell to that dog

'It s because it turns the spit when we cook a chicken *London Paper*

### A Children s Ball

In an account of the children s ball recently given by the lord mayor of London the London *Truth* says The little ones when the first novelty of their strange [illegible] had worn off betrayed none of the constraint and awkward self consciousness which generally makes a [illegible] ball of grown up English people a very dull and lifeless affair and was charming to see [illegible] [illegible] of 7 or 8 [illegible] of their privileges even to leap year [illegible] boys of twice their own age for partners and insisted on being danced with The most admired and most sought after of his sex was a well set up little fellow of twenty years [illegible] at the most [illegible] dress with [illegible] lace [illegible] [illegible] handkerchief [illegible] who was pursued to the [illegible] whither he had gone [illegible] refresh the inner man with a sponge cake and was [illegible] as the Black Prince [illegible] a Dresden China shepherd [illegible] young lady nearly a head taller than him [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] Mother Hubbard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of nursery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a butterfly [illegible] wings [illegible] [illegible] Christmas [illegible] [illegible] Lord of Misrule [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

### The Liquid Element

[illegible]

[illegible] the extent to which water enters with both applied [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] water [illegible] A [illegible] speaking, forty five [illegible] diffused through five and a half gallons of water [illegible] and a quarter pints of water a day and a cabbage about the same quantity A wheat plant exhales in one hundred and seventy two days about one hundred thousand grains of water [illegible] growing wheat in this calculation draws and passes out of it ten tons of water per day The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed It forms a certain pump, by which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream By the action of the sap various properties may be communicated to the growing plant Timber in France is for instance dyed in various colors being mixed with water and poured over the root of the tree Dahlias are also colored by a similar process

### A Positive Man.

Thomas Kinsella who died last week accomplished what no man in Brooklyn ever did before He made a strong vigorous and influential newspaper in spite of its close proximity to New York He was able to do it because of his boldness and independence He understood the value of local news in a crowded community and he reversed the rule by dictating to politicians rather than by permitting himself to follow them He was born in Ireland in 1832 but came to this country with his parents when a mere lad and entered a printing office He gradually worked his way up until he became editor of the *Eagle* more than twenty years ago which place he held until his death He had little ambition for public life and never held important office except to serve a single term in congress and to act as post master in Brooklyn for a few months under President Johnson

### Good Mutton Needed.

We have frequently referred to the desirability of mutton on the farmer s table says the *Rural Record,* and we earnestly wish that it might more frequently be found there. One of the features of sheep husbandry is that a sheep can be killed at any time and the carcass used or disposed of It is very easy to dispose of what is not needed This cannot be done with cattle Where sheep are kept therefore fresh meat is practically at hand at any time and the too constant pork diet on our farms varied. As to healthfulness there is nothing more nutritious than mutton tallow While we are not among those who believe that the flesh of swine is necessarily unhealthful, it is no doubt true that the fat of mutton is very much more [illegible]

### Very Touching

Temple Bar

I read in an American paper an amusing account of an [illegible] total abstinence meeting [illegible] I took the pledge I saved enough money to buy a watch [illegible] the next week I bought a coat, the next week I [illegible] pair of [illegible] (great cheering especially from the ladies) Then ladies and gentlemen I bought a coffin (here took place what the French call *mouvements divers*) because I am certain that if I kept it another week I should need it Never since the celebrated banquet of Macbeth did a meeting break up in more admired disorder

Another [illegible] London landmark is going the way of all flesh When Lemuel Gulliver returned from his first voyage he invested his savings in the Black Bull public house Letter lane That ancient tap has since been everything by turns and nothing long It has done duty as a hotel a warehouse a registry office, a church a chapel a boxing gym a meeting house [illegible] a Masonic lodge a [illegible] [illegible] a private lodging [illegible] Gulliver [illegible] and has seen its last days as a [illegible]

The late Julius Hallgarten of New York left $50 000 to Dartmouth college This bequest was a surprise Mr Hallgarten being thoroughly [illegible] and it is [illegible] Recently Dr Bartlett of Dartmouth visited [illegible] and while there met Mr Hallgarten [illegible] favorable impression [illegible] the Latter at [illegible] Hanover [illegible] of the college's most popular professors resulted the bequest

## THE COWBOY'S BRIDE.

### How She Proved She "was no Wax Figure.'

Letter in Chicago Tribune

The evening train on the Union Pacific drew out from one of the little desert stations of Wyoming a few days ago, leaving behind a group of merry youngsters who had come to see off a newly wed young man and woman The departure of the train was signaled by three rousing cheers by the forsaken young men and maidens, and in a certain manner strongly emphasized by the startling reports of several pistol shots

The bridal party in the car were interesting witnesses of this g and demonstration in their behalf and lovingly locked in each others arms leaned from the same window smiled, and waved their respective headgear in adieu A bend in the road soon removed the married pair and their friends from view. The former slowly lowered the window and sought their seats Immediately they became the cynosure of almost every eye in the car and they justly merited the attention

She was beautiful and [illegible] and was dressed in her best which was rather of the shabby genteel order Her face had a pristine beauty which cultivation and association with people of refinement would have made particularly attractive As it was there was the ruddy glow of health the evidence of a robust constitution and with all the power to charm the best young people of the district in which it bloomed In her eyes [illegible] was the merry and mischievous twinkle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that he was not the only bidder and she might have for the desiring In her hat was concentrated the evidence of the height to which millinery had attained in the mountain town

The young man was dressed in a brand new [illegible] suit so stiff in all its parts that he moved like a parody [illegible] like a [illegible] He was not so brawny as cowboys sometimes are [illegible] [illegible] in the business His face was devoid of that black walnut complexion peculiar to members of his calling and its expression was such that it might but recently have bidden good bye to what Mark Twain would have termed a gospel duck s smile

The twain had hardly taken their seats when the young lady burst into tears The feeling of homesickness had already come upon her She sobbed aloud and attracted even more attention thereby the undivided attention of the crowd [illegible] The newly made husband was trained in business [illegible] such cases made and provided The next instant his arm encircled her waist and the fair form was gently moved as a consequence in a reclining position on the [illegible] head rested upon her protector s bosom Then were poured into the listening ears of the weeping damsel the whispers of [illegible] explanation which the young husband was able to conjure up from the resources of his vocabulary Some of these whispers found their way into the damsel s mouth because [illegible] was noticed that several times the lips of the twain met in [illegible] contact

By degrees the disconsolate maiden returned to her former self and there ensued such a [illegible] of embraces and [illegible] and whispers and kisses as is witnessed only on a well [illegible] [illegible] bridal tour Indeed everlasting love [illegible] and fealty must have been [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible]

Of course it was a picnic for the other passengers, of whom many had been there before [illegible] of them had not and to them especially [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which was almost superficial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the more demonstrative of the latter [illegible] for their naughtiness [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Meanwhile the loving pair seemed almost unmindful of the merriment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] At length however the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] smiled [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] straightening of shirt fronts, [illegible] of hats and smoothing of hair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the lavish interest of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the smitten [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] companion of the [illegible] who was making himself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the embroidery of his boot The embracers sought to appease the enraged sleeper and after a time succeeded

He then directed the others attention to the spooney pair in the other part of the car As the half sleepy eyes took in the antics of the [illegible] and [illegible] a smile gradually stole over the sunburned face The smile was followed by a laugh the laugh by a [illegible] and the last [illegible] Well I'll be chawed right up if that d n [illegible] until the [illegible] in [illegible] stentorian volume

This was a new element in the scene and increased the excitement to the uttermost

I m going to take a hand in it and you can take the [illegible] [illegible]

The next instant the speaker had hurled over his [illegible] his knife to the aisle As he did so he showed a frame of herculean proportions

He strode like a giant and a pair of star spurs rendered [illegible] music every step as he advanced toward the bridal pair He soon reached them and standing before them with his hat in his hand said

Say pardner when I came from right up yer in Sawtooth we're always claimed by the happy man to kiss the gall for good luck and yer goes '

He stooped to kiss the girl but her young man interposed but the latter was rudely drawn aside as if but a child in the giant s grasp The kiss seemed to be forthcoming The husband was held at bay by the osculator s left hand and the girl was being dragged toward him by his right

Everybody was interested in witnessing the scene It was thought a shooting might ensue The bride, however was not greatly moved A deep blush suffused her oval features and a merry twinkle lurked about her eyes She looked at the brawn and muscle which wanted to enclose her and the shaggy lips which wanted to press hers [illegible] and pretty

The face of the young man on the contrary was colorless A deep ashen ghastly hue [illegible] it while a tremor of intense anger and mortification shook his frame He saw he was powerless [illegible] the [illegible] and almost sheepish air of the girl was beginning to [illegible] him feel doubt [illegible] and that feeling was [illegible] followed by the more poignant one that deserted by her life was not worth living He looked at her and as her eyes met his she saw his anguish In trembling supplicating tones he said

'Ah Kitty ''

Those tones mastered the situation Just as the rough cowboy brought his grizzly lips in close proximity to the girl s the young woman drew back, wrenched herself from his grasp, and with her open hand dealt him a slap on the cheek and jaw which sent him reeling to the [illegible] She followed him caught him by the beard and hair and pulled them until he fairly yelled with pain The young man dragged her away, while the would be kisser from Sawtooth [illegible] back to his seat amid the deafening yells of the passengers

As he did so the young woman, with a very loud and trembling voice exclaimed

I ain t no wax figger and don you forget it

And every passenger was willing to swear that she wasn t

### Near Enough.

A Michigan girl told her young man that she never would marry him until he was worth $100 000 So he started out with a brave heart to make it.

"How are you getting along George?" she asked at the expiration of a couple of months

Well" said George hopefully I have saved up $22

The girl dropped her eyelashes and blushingly remarked I reckon that's near enough, George

### All in the Family

Texas Siftings

Your father was nothing but a simple stone mason "

I know where you got that information,' quietly remarked the other

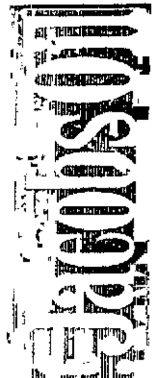
From whom did I get it?''

From your father ''

How do you know that?

Because your father was my father's hod-carrier."

R H Park, now of Florence, has shipped thence the Edgar Allen Poe memorial, just finished by him The memorial consists of a tablet, a medallion and a figure of one of the muses The latter is the most conspicuous part of the work It is five feet nine inches high.



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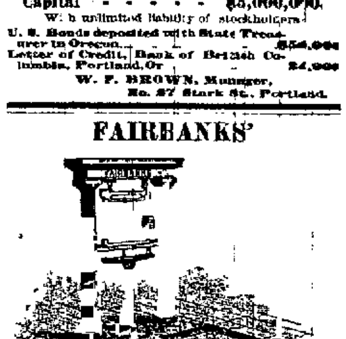

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Rates Three per cent per annum on deposits for three months four per cent per annum on deposits for six months and six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.
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LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK
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| Capital | $2,100,000 |
| Reserve | $430,000 |

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business makes loans discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world
Portland Branch, cor. Third and Oak Sts.
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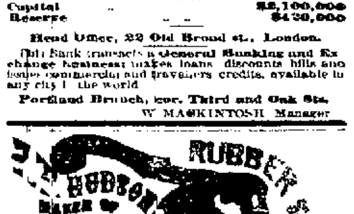

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Established 1815
J. B. CONGLE
Manufacturer [illegible] of Saddles [illegible] Harness [illegible] Saddlery Hardware [illegible] and [illegible] St. [illegible] assortment [illegible] kinds of Saddles and Harness made [illegible] Country orders [illegible] and [illegible]

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Fruit, Feed, Produce & Provisions.
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120 Front St., cor. Washington, Portland.
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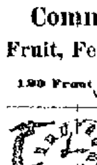

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IMPORTERS OF
METALS,
Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters' and Tinners' Supplies.
Olmsted's and Buffalo Portable Forges.
Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers.
Stamp and Fancy Wire Goods.

White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.
NICKEL-PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

**Sunday Oregonian.**

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1884.

## NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.

Miss Porter of Louisiana has written another letter to the *Independent*, which presents a more startling view of the relapse which is going on among the negroes of her locality, than her former letter from which we made some extracts. The New Orleans *Picayune* says that her colors are none too vivid, and that the conclusions to which they point are negro "ignorance, superstition, idleness, gross immorality and race prejudices." Dr. Tucker of Mississippi details his own experience and observations to the effect that the negroes of his region are approaching a state of barbarism. Rev. S. D. McDonnell writes in the *Church Review* for December that Dr. Tucker's gloomy picture is substantially true. "They are practically pagans; here and there an Uncle Tom, but for one such a hundred thousand savages." While this last remark is extravagant, it is not much mitigated by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, who writes from Mississippi concerning parts of that state and Louisiana. "To one accustomed to western enterprise and push there is an utter absence here of every element of prosperity. There are absolutely no improvements going on, and no indications of thrift. The whole country seems to be under a terrible nightmare. The towns wear a deserted, sleepy appearance, while the farms are dilapidated and look as if they were only half cared for. This explanation of this, to my mind, is to be found in the swarming population of idle negroes which is maintained at the expense of everything else." Describing the highway from Vicksburg leading out to the national cemetery (where 16,700 federal soldiers are buried) this correspondent says: "The whole road was lined with negro cabins, and before every door the inmates swarmed, basking in the warm sun, and as contented and happy as the day is long—his ideal of happiness to have nothing to do, rarely working from choice, and having little idea of accumulation."

But the worst of it is, according to Miss Porter, that in the parts of Louisiana, which she knows, "nothing is being done; no schools (or if any, 'the merest farces), no missionaries, no efforts 'made of any kind." Rev. Mr. McDonnell, speaking for the Episcopal church, says, "Our church 'as such has not yet touched the negro race." As it seems to us, his confession is altogether too unmanly and inert. "The church people in the south did not do it in the past and cannot do it now. The simple truth is, they are too poor. For twenty years they have been trying to rebuild their waste places. They have all they can do to feed their own sheep. During all these years also they have been compelled, by no fault of their own, to regard the negroes as their political opponents." But as the New Orleans *Picayune* admits: "Fortunately or unfortunately, this problem of this great horde of emancipated negroes going back in some quarters so rapidly to barbarism must be dealt with, and the sooner the better." How shall the negro's retrocession best be stayed? "This is not a question," the *Picayune* well says, "which affects the welfare of the negro only. Barbarism upon an extended scale is a poisonous element which sooner or later must affect the whole body politic. What then is to be done?"

This alarming condition of the colored people is the direct fault of the whites. In their determination to prevent the freedmen from attaining political power, they have neglected their interests altogether and allowed them to run wild without any earnest or kindly purpose to fit them for liberty. It was but natural that the negroes, without the restraint to which they had been accustomed, should become demoralized. They are improvident as a race, but where they have been subjected to firm and encouraging influences they have improved rather than deteriorated.

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## SHOWS AND NOTORIETY.

The public taste which secures popularity for the exhibition of whatever person or thing has secured notoriety is attracting much attention, and affords scope for interesting philosophical inquiry. An English journalist once made an interesting inquiry as to who read that peculiar class of literature known as "penny dreadfuls." It is not necessary to inquire who patronize the shows which gather their attractions simply on the basis of notoriety. An inspection of the people who flocked to see Sullivan in this city, or who assemble in eastern cities to see Sergeant Mason or the Ford Brothers, will show that the masses are attracted by notoriety; but why that mere quality should be so popular is a rather important question.

There is no doubt that curiosity and a desire for cheap amusement has much to do with the success of these shows. It would be depressing to believe that people loved notoriety as notoriety or approved of the class of deeds which made Mason, the Fords and Frank James notorious. But the very tendency to look to the exhibition of such persons shows the tendency toward believing that notoriety is the same as fame and that fame is equivalent to greatness. How far such shows are the result, and how far they are the cause, of making heroes out of such inferior material is hard to tell. But back of the whole business lies the fundamental error of considering that notoriety is greatness.

It may be remarked *en passant* that this error is not confined to the dime show business. It makes itself apparent on the pulpit, the stage and penetrates into legislative, parliamentary and even royal circles. Statesmen pose for admiration or borrowed wisdom, and the queen's book reminds us that an attempt was made to attribute military heroism to the Duke of Connaught's observation of the fight at Tel-el-Kebir from a scrupulously safe distance. While our rulers and instructors are still practically ignorant of the great principle that the reality is more important than the appearance, and that it is better to be wise and virtuous and useful than to get the fame of these qualities, we can hardly blame the herd for running after those poor specimens of notoriety—the Sullivans, Fords, Masons, et al.

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M. De Laveleye, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has discovered in America other social conditions than those observable in hotels or on railroad trains. "If we penetrate," says he, "beneath the surface, always agitated and troubled, we find, in the great mass of the homes of the nation, a life intellectual and moral, vigorous and sound, a true attachment to the best ideas of humanity and justice." He also finds that "two great influences are at work to raise man there above the exclusive reign of selfishness and of appetite—the influence of the common school and that of Christianity."

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The vote in the Virginia house of delegates on the resolution requesting Mahone to resign his seat in the United States senate is a subject of much comment in that state. The fact that only fourteen coalitionists out of thirty-six present voted against the resolution is regarded as prima facie evidence, at least, that there is something wrong. It is charged that Mahone's failure to look after his state officials, who have been made the peculiar objects of Bourbon rancor, is the chief cause of this indifference. The cohesive power of public plunder is a very weak party tie.

## THE COLLEGE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Pertinent to the discussion of the school question, of which THE OREGONIAN has at various times had a good deal to say, is a text furnished by the *Popular Science Monthly*, which we here quote: "The worst influence of the college upon general education is their reactive effect upon the preparatory schools and the whole secondary system of instruction to which the youthful mind is subjected. By their demands upon these institutions the colleges lend their influence to maintain throughout the community an ideal of culture that is predominantly and in effect exclusively classical. Modern studies have no status, no recognition in the preparatory stage of those who propose to obtain a so called liberal education." This is fearfully and alarmingly true. The result of it all is to get the student as far away from modern realities as possible. According to the colleges a man is educated who knows nothing of the present world, its duties and form of government; nothing in fact about himself, his body or mind; nothing about his relations to his neighbor nor the duties of citizenship but a great deal about Paris' famous decision on Mount Ida. All this is gravely uttered by learned college dons and professors with much Greek and no wisdom. So oracularly is it uttered that a poor ignorant world asking to be instructed and not knowing what to do, eagerly accepts the dictum. One hundred years of fogy conservatism is apt to speak like a second Jeremiah, and, alas, the world accepts its voice as true prophecy. The ideal of the college the poor ignorant world accepts, and so from the primary school up we find a mechanical straining after this ideal. Our public schools, especially in this city, are not conducted upon the idea that boys ought to be fitted for life, but rather for college. The common schools of this city and other cities are machines whose intended product is ill-educated candidates for college honors.

The management of our common schools should cast the ideal of the college behind them. That ideal is well enough in its place, but its place is not the common school. The purpose of the common school should be man and citizenship. This is what the state intends the schools for, what we are taxed for, and what teachers are paid for. The state has no direct interest in feeding colleges whose professors are supping with Socrates, (without Aspasia of course) or pondering the subtleties of a Greek root. In short the common school should make men fit for the duties of the day and hour, and not force upon boys and girls a half acquaintance with Cæsar speaking his native tongue. It is high time for the common school to dictate to the college. We have had the reverse dictation long enough, and with all due respect to learned dons we think the effect has been a grand failure. Let the common school teacher know that this age wants men—it can get along with fewer college graduates.

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The Albany *Law Journal*, which has been making a collection of queer names from the law reports for future publication, is moved to print one in advance as a peculiarly odd specimen. This is Napoleon K. Oyster, which occurs in a recent divorce case of Oyster vs. Oyster, "bivalves who could not live together in peace." The *Journal* adds a story which illustrates the shifts to which lawyers are put in states where judges indulge in other than legal speculations. A distinguished and witty advocate having been discomfited in an argument before an appellate bench, some members of which were accused of dabbling in stocks, exclaimed, as he left the court room, "I'll never argue another cause before this court until there is a bull market." Another anecdote furnishes a pleasing bit of information about the harmonies of married life in West Virginia and the easy going way in which judicial satisfaction with them is expressed in the reports. In Burk vs. Burk, 21, West Virginia, 445, the court says: "This will be the first recorded divorce case in this state; we would gladly wish that it might be the last."

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* published an interview with Mr. James Bryce on his return from America in which occurs the following passage: "Mr. Bryce spoke feelingly of the misfortune which has overtaken Mr. Villard, whose health has broken down, and whose wealth has disappeared in the depression of the stocks of the great railroad schemes with which his name is identified. 'Mr. Villard,' said Mr. Bryce, 'is a man not only of great abilities, but of a very high type of character, a man who has thought and cared much more about the development of the country than about his own personal interests. He has done vast things for the northwest and for Oregon, and now that it is known that he has lost his own property in endeavoring to save that of others who had invested by reason of their faith in him, there has been a general expression in America of respect and sympathy for him. Mr. Villard, we are glad to hear, expects to visit this country in the spring, if his health permits.'"

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The *London Standard*, referring to an American humorist, says: "Like other writers whom we might name, he seeks to please, to amuse, if you will, but not for the mere sake of pleasing or amusing. The laugh has a serious side to it, and while he puts what needs exposure in the light of genial satire he makes us see that what is wrong is also ridiculous, and that no mortal, man or woman, can have reason to be proud of his follies or his sins. To be in this way a teacher, 'enliven moral y with wit, and temper wit with morality,' holding 'the mirror up to nature' that nature may profit by what it sees—this we take to be the mission of the humorist."

Senator Sherman is reported as admitting that the Danville investigation does not show as conclusively as he expected that a massacre was premeditated; "but," he adds, "it does show a great many things that are not creditable to southern civilization." What had the United States senate to do with the defects of southern civilization, and how is it going to remedy them? This investigation was a mere electioneering job, one of the most transparent and unworthy of which the republican party has been guilty, and the republican senators who promoted it are much behind the people they are supposed to represent.

The next number of the *Century* will contain an article by Wayne MacVeagh on "The Next Presidency." It pictures the ideal president present in Mr. MacVeagh's mind, and he ventures the opinion that the political party nominating the man nearest to this ideal will be successful in the coming contest. The New York *Tribune* says: The ideal president is a gentleman that everybody would like to vote for, but his postoffice address will never be known nor will he make a canvass for the nomination until he finds himself a member of an ideal political party in an ideal republic.

Mr. John Bright, in intimating recently his inability to be present at a disestablishment meeting in Liverpool, wrote: "The discussion of the question will be useful, and may serve to help forward disestablishment, not in Wales only, but also in England and Scotland. But the churches hug their chains, and hence the main difficulty of those who would offer them freedom." Many of the most valuable conquests of Christianity have been won for it, rather than by it.

## BLAINE AS A CANDIDATE.

A recent dispatch stated that it was easier to find in New York and other states scores of republicans who preferred Blaine for president than one who thought he was the man who could be most easily elected. There are, indeed, many expressions of preference for him, though he gives out to all his friends that he is not a candidate and will not again rally his forces in another contest for the nomination. Nevertheless it is widely believed that he really wants it, and that he is declining simply to increase the demand upon him to accept. It is pretty certain that his name will go before the convention unless he positively forbids it. Should he be nominated there will be a very enthusiastic campaign, and yet there would be a great chance that it might not be successful. The New York *Graphic* thinks Mr. Blaine's shy and quiet policy a studied one, and says that if he only confines himself to his book his friends will take care of him. Further: "Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly the king of republican statesmen, and as he is a strong protectionist besides, the 'boys' of the Keystone state are attached to him with hooks of steel. But there is, indeed, a boom for Mr. Blaine in every republican locality. He is by all odds the most popular of the republicans who are available as candidates for the presidency. He has, furthermore, as the *Graphic* recorded some months ago, secured the friendship of General Grant, and if he should be nominated it is quite likely that there would be a breaking up of the factional republican organizations that were so bitter, one against the other, during the Garfield period."

The supreme court of Illinois has sustained the constitutionality of the high law of that state. The law was accepted generally throughout the state without protest, but the Chicago saloon-keepers "kicked" against its rates of $150 for a beer license, and $500 for a liquor license, and have fought the matter through to the highest court. They had nothing but technicalities on their side, and all good citizens will rejoice that these did not avail to overthrow the law. The Chicago liquor dealers will now have to pay as high rates as those outside that city have already done, and if the law is enforced in the metropolis of the state as faithfully as it has been in the rural districts, the gain to the cause of temperance will be immediate and marked.

It has been recently discovered that the greater portion of the thrilling and dark suggestive stories of the dime novel literature have been written by a "stout hearty young man" named Badger, residing in Kansas. He receives $100 for a five-cent story and $200 for a ten-cent story, and these productions he reels off with great celerity, acknowledging to his friends that he is "a pretty good liar." Doubtless if the young man, who leads a pretty secluded life, it is said, knew to what extent his thrilling tragedies have diverted the boys from their studies and led them in forbidden paths, he might use his powerful pen as a deterrent of youthful crookedness.

### LITERARY AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Harper have just published John Richard Green's "Conquest of England." The publication was delayed by numerous corrections and additions, sent from England that had to be made to the plates.

"The Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop," edited by his sister, Mrs. Johnson, and accompanied by a portrait, already announced, will be published very soon by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

There is some question among Boston publishers of discontinuing the spring trade sales, so called, on the ground that, although some such method of disposing of slow stock may be desirable, there are many disadvantages in the sale system. A periodical convention of publishers and booksellers is spoken of as a better device.

The story that Treasurer Spinner's phenomenally crooked signature on greenbacks was made so by nervousness and fright on an occasion when a safe containing millions of money was left unlocked over night, is exploded by a Baltimore *American* correspondent, who has in his possession the general's autograph, written nearly forty years ago, and showing the same well known peculiarities.

Germany is about to begin the work of uniting the Baltic and the North Sea by a canal, navigable at all hours of the tide by the largest ships. It will extend from a point near the mouth of the Elbe to the Bay of Kiel, a distance of about sixty miles. Germany's ships will thus be able to avoid the perilous passage of the Belt, and an immense stimulus will be given to her foreign commerce and shipping.

In the recently published London postoffice directory the family of Smiths absorbs fifteen closely printed columns, and the family of Browns eight columns. There exists in London a charity for poor Smiths, left upward of two centuries ago by an alderman of that name. He gave £1000 to captives held by Turkish pirates and a similar sum for poor kinsmen. The poor kinsmen a few years ago numbered between 400 and 500. The value of the charity is now about $60,000.

In a pamphlet sent to the members of parliament the Marquis of Queensberry proposes various changes in the marriage service. Thus, in view of a possible action for divorce, he would omit the words: "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder," and would substitute: "Whom the government of nature may put asunder, let no man attempt to keep together." It was the Marquis of Queensberry who devised the regulations, which for certain occasions are deemed better than the ancient rules of the London prize ring. "Married at the bride's parents, Marquis of Queensberry's rules," wouldn't look bad in a wedding notice.

### The Belle of New York.

N. Y. Letter to Washington Star.

There have been many charming girls in New York society of recent years, and a number who have been considered beauties in their particular sets, but until recently no one has been the acknowledged queen of unmarried women through the length and breadth of New York society. Miss Marion Langdon is now known as the most beautiful girl in New York. She is tall, her figure is exquisitely moulded, and her eyes are superb. She is quite dark and extremely graceful. Whenever Miss Langdon consents to dance with the leader of a german, the struggle for invitations is breathless and prolonged. Miss Langdon has been engaged several times, but in every instance the engagement has been broken off quietly and nothing more heard of it. Last summer her engagement to Perry Belmont was officially announced, and the marriage was to have taken place this spring at Newport, but for some reason which has never come out the affair was broken off. Everybody says that Mr. Belmont did not do it, and that the rupture was not rely due to Miss Langdon's caprice. She certainly dismissed a most desirable suitor, as Mr. Belmont is one of the most eligible bachelors in America. It is said that a young Englishman, who will have a title when his father dies, and who spent last summer in Newport, did much toward encouraging Miss Langdon to change her mind about her marriage with Mr. Belmont.

### In Death Together.

Among the confused mass who were struggling and screaming in the ill-fated Columbus were noticed a middle-aged man and his wife. Their conduct was in marked contrast with that of the other passengers. The panic which had seized the others was not shared by them, but their blanched faces told that they realized the peril that surrounded them. The only movement of muscles or nerves was that produced by the chilling atmosphere. They stood close together, their hands clasped in each other, as if about to contemplate suicide together and thus fulfil the marital vow of standing by each other in the varying lines of life's tortunes and misfortunes. As the wreck careened with the gale from one side to the other, and while the spray and waves were drenching them at every moment, the husband turned and imprinted a kiss upon the companion of his life, and while thus embraced a heavy sea broke over the wreck and both were washed away and not seen afterward.

### A SPECTER BRIDEGROOM.

He Suddenly Skips by the Light of the Honeymoon.

A special from Montreal of Feb. 8, says: The ice carnival is nothing beside the social sensation of today. Walter Wilson, a young society leader and a conspicuous business man, has gone to New York, leaving a church full of friends and a beautiful young bride all in waiting for the celebration of his marriage. Wilson has been here about ten years. He is the head of W. Wilson & Co., agents of the big Scotch thread house of Barber & Co., with a warehouse and office on Lemoyne street. His business is believed to be at this time as prosperous as it has been in the past. He is known both here and in New York as Wattie Wilson, and is a leader among club and society men. He is a good all-round athlete and an excellent boxer. He is a member of the St. George, a fashionable snow-shoe club; the St. James, the swell social club of the dominion, and of the Galt club, a Scottish association for the continuance of quaint old-country games. He is only about 35 years old, a six-footer, broad-shouldered, stout, a fine-looking man, with moustache and side whiskers. His stalwart figure is almost as well known on Fifth avenue as it is on Sherbrooke street.

Wilson had long been devotedly attached to Miss MacDougall, daughter of Donald Lorne MacDougall, ex-president of the Montreal stock exchange and a leading broker here, and also well known in New York. Everybody in society knew that Wattie and Miss MacDougall were to be wedded on Thursday in Christ church cathedral by Lord Bishop Bond. The invitations were out, and the families, representative of the wealth of the city, were looking forward to the ceremony as likely to be the most notable of the season. A dinner was given to Wilson at the St. James club a few nights ago by thirty friends, and the gathering did not break up till almost daybreak. It was supposed that it would be his last bachelor dinner, and he did not dispel the allusion. The marriage contracts are said to have been signed, and the prospective bride received upwards of 500 gifts, many of them very costly.

Wilson had engaged a drawing-room car for Thursday, in which, with his bride, he was to begin the wedding journey in the United States; but it is now understood he engaged another for Wednesday, and on that day he went to the Bonaventure depot. A brother of the bride's father was there, however, on private business, and Wilson did not take the train, but drove back to the St. James club. He paid a visit to his intended, and went away, leaving a most agreeable impression. The next morning, a few hours before the time set for the wedding, he started for New York and is there now.

Those who were invited to the wedding ignored the gayeties of the carnival and dressed for church. Nearly all had assembled in the cathedral and were waiting for the bride and groom, when word was brought that Wilson had been taken ill and that the ceremony must be postponed. The truth was then made known only to the brother of the fugitive, J. Reed Wilson. He was at the St. James club and drank a glass of wine with some friends. Excusing himself on the ground that he must dress for the wedding, he drove to his home and found there a letter from his brother, announcing that he had gone away, and that if one of the bride's relatives would meet him in New York he would explain why he had evaded the marriage.

The air is full of rumors designed to account for the young man's departure. His friends never heard a hint against his reputation as a gentleman or as a merchant, but the greatest sympathy is extended to the young lady. Montreal society has not received such a shock in years. The position held by the MacDougalls is an excellent one, and the young woman is overwhelmed with sympathy and congratulations over her escape. The marriage license had been issued and the bride was almost ready to go to the church when she heard of her lover's departure. Her younger sister is the wife of Wilson's elder brother. Her father, MacDougal, is determined to go about as usual, and appeared on one of the club grounds during last night's sports. He carried himself with his old time courage, but his friends say he seemed to have aged ten years.

### THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

SILCAT, Asotin Co., W. T., Feb. 20, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your answer in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN of Jan. 18th to our inquiries in regard to the value of manufactured goods &c. in 1880 shows the value of cotton and woolen goods, leather, paper, iron and steel to have been about nine hundred and ninety million dollars while you failed to give the amount of duty on each article; Senator Slater gives that on woolen goods at 68 per cent. I believe the average on the above named articles to be about 50 per cent. So by deducting 50 per cent from the whole amount we see what modest folks our protected manufacturers are. Adding coal, lumber and salt to the above (I don't recollect the duty on them) it would run the protection to the manufacturers of the above named articles to over half a billion dollars in 1880. While that is more than the average for the 21 years of the protective tariff there is very little doubt but it has cost the country about as much as the rebellion did, or more than enough to have bought all our colored brethren then in slavery and given them a start in Africa.

Now how we farmers and other laboring people can be gulled into the idea that it benefits us to pay one-third or half more for many of our necessaries than we ought to is beyond our comprehension, unless on the theory that we accept the statement of our great statesmen through faith instead of looking with our own eyes. For my own part I would prefer the abolition of the custom house system to the continuance of a protective tariff. Respectfully,

JAS. URQUHART

### HUNGARY.

AN ANARCHIST EDITOR ARRESTED.

PESTH, March 1.—The editor of an anarchist journal, radical in politics, has been arrested, and securities were found in his house which were stolen when Ebert, the Vienna money changer, was murdered.

### MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 1 70 | Grand Prize | 10 |
| Belcher | 1 10 | Hale and Norcross | 2 35 |
| Best and Belcher | 3 60 | Mexican | 2 35 |
| Bodie Con | 10 87 | Ophir | 1 40 |
| Chollar | 2 45 | Potosi | 1 15 |
| Con Va. | 25 | Savage | 75 |
| Crown Point | 1 15 | Sierra Nevada | 3 45 |
| Eureka Con | 3 50 | Union | 2 95 |
| Exchequer | 40 | Yellow Jacket | 2 80 |
| Gould & Curry | 1 80 | | |

### MEETING NOTICE.

**J. H. Maynard Lodge, No. 198, R. of L. P.**—Meets until further notice at 2 o'clock P. M. every Sunday in Odd Fellows hall, East Portland. Officers: C. H. Remington, Master; H. W. Hall, Secretary; Chas. Burnell, Financier; C. H. Remington, Magazine Agent.

### DIED.

March 1, Lillie Blanche, daughter of Patrick and Julia A. O'Brein, aged 4 years and 7 months. Funeral at Cathlamet Monday, March 3.

## NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A GOOD, FRESH MILCH COW. Address "M. C." No. 300 Clay st., Portland. 2m3

TEN DRESSMAKERS WANTED, AT 32 SALMON st., cor Third, by MADAME LA PLANT. 2m2

$1200—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; only one on the coast; pays enormous profits. WELCH & CO., Stark st.

$500—GOOD BUSINESS; PAYS WELL; REQUIRING a workingman. WELCH & CO.

$300—FURNITURE OF 7 ROOMS AND house for rent. WELCH & CO., Stark st.

$250—SALOON FOR SALE; EAST PORTLAND; low rent. WELCH & CO.

$600—GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; GOOD stand; good business. WELCH & CO.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20 WANTS SOMETHING to do; has had much experience with horses. Address P. O. box 232. 2m3

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE OR TWO young gentlemen; one block from P. O. Apply 145 Seventh st. 2m6

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT; use of kitchen; healthy location; one block from S. st. cars. Address "S. A.," this office. 2m1

NEAT AND PLEASANT FURNISHED DOUBLE and single bed-rooms; centrally located; convenient to business. 89 Salmon st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

PERSONAL—IF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO signs himself "Nix" to confidential letters will make himself known to the advertiser, by addressing a letter to "A. B.," this office, he will learn something to his advantage. 2m2

CŒUR D'ALENE MINES.—A FULL HISTORY; discovery, location, settlement; placer and quartz mines; miners' local laws, and a map of the diggings. Sent by mail for 50 cents. L. F. BUTLER, Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. 2m-1m

**BUTTERICK'S SPRING STYLES**
**AT 83 YAMHILL ST.**
**E. S. WASS, Agent.**

BOOKS LOANED BY LEUTHOLD, 90 First st. Standard authors. 7f28

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; EN suite or single, MRS. E. VON BORSTEL, Knickerbocker House, 67½ Washington street, between Third and Fourth streets. 1m3

NOTICE—FRESH IMPORTED SWISS, CREAM, French and Limburger Cheese received by every steamer. German Pickles, Sauer Kraut and Koenigsmarck Herrings; also choice groceries. No. 80 Morrison st., Mrs. M. BAUM. 4f13

**Change of Management.**

Commencing with this date, the

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT**

Will be under the personal management of G. C. RIDER, formerly of the Baldwin Restaurant, in this city. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, served first-class, and at prices consistent with the times and the markets.

Cleanliness in every detail is our watchword. 1m

**OREGON PAINT & VARNISH WORKS.**

**C. F. PEARSON & CO.,**
**74 OAK STREET,**
Manufacturers of
**PAINT AND VARNISHES, ETC.**
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

**THE GRAND STABLE,**

S. E. cor. Second and E. Telephone No. 274.

THE VERY BEST OF LIVERY IN EVERY style at lowest prices. Fine Saddle Horses for ladies or gents. Hack Orders promptly attended to. Also, for sale, a full line of NEW Road Carts, Buggies, Rockaways, Express Wagons, and a few second-hand Carriages. Horses bought and sold. Eight box stalls for boarders, five of them just completed, with clay floors—not up stairs. Owners of trotters or stallions please call. 7m8

## NEW TO-DAY.

**NEW MARKET THEATER**

**TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,**
**March 11 and 13, 1884,**
TWO PERFORMANCES OF
**ESTHER**
A Dramatic Recital in Five Acts,
—BY—
**D. SOLIS COHEN.**

UNEQUALLED CAST!
FULL CHORUS OF 100 VOICES!
GRAND ORCHESTRA! and
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT!

W. H. KINROSS, Director.

Admission ... $1.

Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra, may be had at D. W. Prentice's, Friday, March 7, after 9 A. M.

**FIRST**
[illegible]
—OF—
**Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, Wall Paper, Etc.,**
—AT—
**J. M. BIRMINGHAM'S,**
**244 AND 246 FIRST ST., NEAR MAIN.**

Anything in these lines can be bought for

**15 DAYS ONLY, AT COST,**

In order to make room for immense spring orders soon to arrive.

This is a chance never before offered to get FIRST CLASS GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

**GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE**
**Northern Pacific Railroad.**
**278 MILES.**

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY line running THROUGH trains between

**Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.**

REMEMBER

**THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.**

Is the Only Line Running

PASSENGER TRAINS
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
PALACE DINING CARS, (meals 75c)
LUXURIANT DAY COACHES,
EMIGRANT SLEEPERS (free of charge)
—FROM—
**WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS TO THE EAST.**

See That Your Tickets Read

**VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. & ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.**

And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.

Leave Portland at 7:30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 7:30 A. M. fifth day. Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points East, South and Southeast.

**PACIFIC DIVISION.**

Leave Portland O. R. & N. Dock 6:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 3:42 P. M., connecting with O. R. & N. Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound. Trains run daily except Sunday.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass Agt. Portland
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agt., Ash street Dock.

**Plato's Agency [illegible]**

Corner First and Washington—P. O. Box 869.

100 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR PORTLAND; cheap. PLATO'S AGENCY.

$1500—SALOON AND FIVE FURNISHED rooms. PLATO'S AGENCY.

**PLENTY** OF PLACES FOR GIRLS. MRS. PLATO.

[illegible]

**Adcock**

Will show her new

**Fine French and Eastern**

**MILLINERY**

EARLY IN MARCH.

**Cor. First and Main, Portland,**

10 Kearney and 748 Market, San Francisco.

feb25 1m 8p

**BANKRUPT STOCK!**

**NOW FOR BARGAINS**

AT

[illegible]

**70 MORRISON ST.**

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND LODGING, $4.50 WEEK; 167 North Fifth street; best in city for the money.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED, single or in suits. Inquire at 155 Alder st. 28f9

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 25x45, WITH OR without power. Portland Hydraulic Elevator Co.

181 SIXTH—FOR RENT, ON OR ABOUT March 5, handsomely furnished room, with alcove, and board. 20f2

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at 53½ Fourth street, corner D. 31

### HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; call at 75 Morrison st., cor Fourth, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. 28f4

**REMOVED.**

THE OFFICES OF THE
**OREGON TRANSFER CO.**
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
North side E st., bet. Front and First,
First door from First. 1m6

**FARM FOR SALE.**

630 acres of the best wheat land in Clackamas county; 40 acres under cultivation, balance timbered; some beaver dam; situated two miles from the Willamette river and sixteen miles from Portland. Price $15 an acre, on easy terms. CREIGHTON & CO., corner L and First, East Portland. 1m3

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, &c., entirely cured by the use of

[illegible] PILLS [illegible] KIDNEYS & [illegible] REGULATOR

**MRS. [illegible]**

The Leading and Most Fashionable

[illegible]

**OF PORTLAND.**

Manufactory and Workrooms:
27 Morrison Street, Near First.
SALESROOMS:
**153 FIRST STREET.**
(Entrance through both stores.)

**CLOAKS, SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.**

Prices reduced. Dresses, Cloaks, etc., sent to any part of the country, with privilege of examination, or made to order from measure.

All Wool Suits, from $11, $12, $13 and $14.

[illegible]

**M. MARKS**

Formerly of No. 31 Front street, has reopened The New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 133 First street, near Taylor, with an entire new line of

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

From the leading manufacturers, and has also purchased, at

**SHERIFF'S SALE,**

The bulk and choice of Hyman Gallick's

**BANKRUPT STOCK,**

Which he will dispose of at a

**SACRIFICE.**

Would be pleased to have my customers from the old stand call and see me. 24f1m

### WANTS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF cottage convenient to car lines. Address, stating terms, "Cottage," this office. 29f2

### WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a young German woman. Apply at room 84 Norton House. 1m3

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK, CORRESPONDENT or bookkeeper in wholesale house; thoroughly talks and writes German and the Scandinavian languages. Address "C. W.," Oregonian office.

WANTED—A POSITION, BY A YOUNG LADY, who is experienced in making abstracts of titles to real estate and drafting. Address, with particulars, "R. G.," Oregonian office. 24f

WANTED—OFFICES AND ROOMS TO TAKE care of. Address "H. F.," this office. 29f3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, in a respectable family, to assist in light housework and teach music; no objection to the country; references exchanged; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address "C. D.," Oregonian office.

A GENTLEMAN 37 YEARS OF AGE, WITH EXtensive general experience, who has been for last nine years, and still is, with a first-class importing and commission house of New York as cashier, general bookkeeper, French and English correspondent, and buyer, desires a similar situation with a leading house of Portland or any other town of Oregon; A 1 references. Address to G. de LACHASSE, care of Dutel & Knowlton, 27 and 29 Beaver street, New York. 19f3w

### TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at 127 Eighth st, bet Washington and Alder.

**Furnished Rooms — 212 Seventh street.**

NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—MRS. S. RICE, No. 246½ Front st. 29f8

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen, at 211 Sixth st., bet Salmon and Taylor.

FOR RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of bath, at 233 Fifth st., bet Main and Salmon sts. 29f4

FURNISHED ROOM; CENTRAL LOCATION. Apply at 145, Yamhill st. 27f

FURNISHED ROOMS—RENT REASONABLE. 51 Pine st., bet Third and Fourth. 27f8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE AND en suite; also rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st.

FURNISHED ROOM AND KITCHEN FOR housekeeping; $16 per month; reference required. Room for two gentlemen on first floor, $12, with fire; 161 Washington street. 26f6

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms. Call at room 80, S.E. corner Fourth and Morrison, third floor. 12f1m

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, fire, use of bath; for gentlemen; at 133 Sixth st., second door from Taylor. 30f1f

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of bath, and other conveniences. At 106 Taylor st., cor of Eighth. 28f3

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; private family. Inquire at 229 Ninth st., bet Salmon and Main. 29f12

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT N. E. corner First and Main. Apply at room 17 after 2 o'clock. 26f1f

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Apply at 230 Yamhill st. 22

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE AND DESK room, on Washington st., bet First and Second. Apply to J. FRED. CLARK & CO., 23 Washington st.

### TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, FIFTH NEAR COLlege, with all modern improvements. Apply to J. BLOOM, 163 Morrison st., cor Eighth. 27f1f

FOR RENT—A LARGE FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE on Second and Porter sts.; one block west of Falling school. Apply 415 Third st. 29f3

FOR RENT—A SIX-ROOM HOUSE ON SOUTH First st.; $20 per month. Apply to P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 29f

HOUSE FOR RENT—ON FIFTH ST., BET LINcoln and Grant; rent per month, $30. D. W. WILLIAMS, on S. W. cor Sixth and Morrison sts., agent.

HOUSE TO LET—NINE ROOMS; CENTRALLY located; $30 per month; furniture for sale. Address "Furniture," this office. 29f2

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. Notice to Stockholders. For the purpose of holding the Annual Stockholders' Meeting, the stock transfer books of this Company will be closed from March 7th to April 8th, both days inclusive.

1m7 GEO. H. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

MR. AND MRS. S. P. ROSS, PROFESSIONAL Nurses. Services faithfully performed. Wood street, Albina. 9f1m

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by J. W. Shattuck, a minor. S. B. STORY, Guardian.

### BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MR JAMES MANNER HAS JOINED OUR firm as partner from this date.

March 1, 1884. (1m2) ED BERNHEIM & CO.

more to say. ONE OF "THE THIRTEEN."

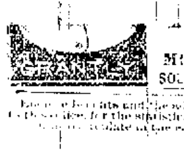
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Western | 116 | Lake Shore | |
| North Pacific Com | | North Pacific Pref'd | |
| New York Central | 115 | Erie | |
| Transcontinental | | Oregon Imp't com | 41 |
| Oregon Imp. bonds | 74 | | |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union ... 71½ Transcontinental ...

A T Berrian, N Y; N Hyde, Wisconsin; A Van Dusen & wf, Astoria; T C Waite, Roseburg; A C Ragsdale, Olympia; F M Hyde, Wisconsin; J Maynard; Mrs J Woolsey & son, Ast; J A Stoops, Eugene; J Cameron, Seattle

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.



MONARCH [illegible]
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

nday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 2 1884.

ered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or as second class matter

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

ly, per month $1 00
ly with Sunday, per month 1 20
ly per year 10 00
ly with Sunday per year 1 00
day, per year .50
day and Weekly per year 4 00
Weekly, per year 2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

ly, per week, delivered Sunday excepted 25c
ly, per week, delivered Sunday included 30c

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, March 29 7:57 P M

| Place of Observation | Height of Barom | Chang last 8 Hours | Ther | Wind Direction | Rain fall Inchs | State of weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| rtland | 29 91 | −11 | 50 | Calm | 00 | Clear |
| ympia | 30 03 | −11 | 45 | Calm | 00 | Clear |
| [illegible] | 29 97 | −13 | 52 | Calm | 00 | Clear |
| [illegible] | 29 89 | −14 | 58 | S | 00 | Clear |
| d Bluff | 29 83 | −11 | 61 | S | 00 | Clear |
| [illegible] | 29 94 | −06 | 52 | NW | 00 | Clear |
| [illegible] |  |  | 41 | Calm | 00 | Foggy |

Minimum thermometer 40 max 64

## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

Is on sale at the following places

Postoffice candy store Fifth and Morrison
Staples Fourth and Morrison
Browning's 52 Morrison
Dinkelspiel's, 167 First
Bodgell's, 183 First
Lemaine's, First and Morrison
Ingram cigar store 146 First street
Rosers' First and Washington
L Stone's First and Ash
Chas Korell, First and C
Cohn, First and Alder
Morgan N W Cor First and Salmon
ell, First near Clay
Warren Fourth and L streets, East Portland
Sharp 227 First street
M Baum 86 Morrison
, northeast corner of First and Alder
llet 26 First
ych 134 First street
The Major First between C and D
Lowe, 147½ Third street
Wilcox southwest corner First and Oak
northwest corner First and Oak
Portland News Co 30 First
Oregon News Co First between E and F
Holton House News Stand Fourth and Alder
Grimsby House News Stand, Fourth corner D
ch & Co., Fifth and Morrison
ll & Co S W corner Thirteenth and G
, 25 B street
at the counting room of THE OREGONIAN or and Stark

## POSTOFFICE TO-DAY

Open from 2 to 3 P M for delivery of mails
The Dalles and eastern mails arrive at 7 A M

## IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND

School meeting Monday night

E O Oorson and family are visiting in Nova Scotia

Everything smooth now between Portland and St Paul

Jacob Drissler of Woodward's Landing W is in the city

Mrs E H Miller is visiting relatives at Hamilton Ohio

The March term of the U S district court meets to-morrow

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be held this evening 7 30

The U S beer hall a notorious dive kept by wife beater Herman Schmidt is to be sold by the sheriff

The O R & N train arrived at 3 15 yesterday morning It brought through sleepers from St Paul

The fine weather is bringing out the flowers as is now in bloom comprising crocus, primroses and saxifrage

Two train loads of through immigrants one of eight the other of seven cars arrived at half-past two yesterday

Mr E A Jones of East Portland received a fuchsia plant from St Paul which bloomed on the way He planted the tree in his yard

In the bicycle contest last night, Merrill beat Fenton seven laps and won in 1 hour 10 minutes and 30 seconds A large crowd was present

An excursion will leave Toronto Canada on the 11th inst for Victoria B C via the Grand Trunk Northern Pacific and connecting lines

The friends of Mrs W R Stokes of East Portland treated her to a surprise party on Friday evening, as it was her birthday which only occurs once in four years

Mr C H Prescott accompanied by his wife and daughter and Miss Fisher of New York a niece of Mrs Prescott, arrived here yesterday after two months absence His health is very much improved

A boarder at the Burton house for some cause made some uncomplimentary things concerning the Irish people yesterday when a waiter who had sprung from the pure Milesian stock thrashed him soundly

What does the *Sunday Welcome* mean by its "Fire department officials are talking of putting ten new men in Three's company in place of those now employed hoping thus to overcome the bickerings and fightings

At the postoffice yesterday sacks of mail were piled in every available spot, in some places reaching to the ceiling Every employe had his coat off and was working like a beaver Everything will be distributed and the decks cleared to-morrow

The damage by the fire on Friday night at the machine shop at the foot of Oak street will exceed $800 Mr Williams had his tools insured for $1500 The wharf and buildings were insured in the Oakland Home Insurance Company for $5080

The damages by the late fire at the Sunny Side saloon seems to have been much greater than was imagined possible in so small a place The adjuster has allowed the proprietor $560 This does not include the damage to the paper-hanging which was entirely ruined

Several photographs of the new hotel, as it now stands, have been taken, to send to New York. The workmen were placed in artistic groups and served to show off to advantage the walls of stone behind them Just when the photographs of the completed building will be taken is not at present known

The second anniversary dinner of the Oak club was given last night at their rooms corner Fourth and Oak at which the health of the president, G A Mooney, was toasted by the following members Messrs Stoddard, Eaton, Ward, Clark, Garesche, Arthur, Griffin, Andrews, Cosy, Gammans and Beach It was throughout a very pleasant affair

The announcement that Dr Marvin will speak to-night at his church on "Does prohibition prohibit?" will doubtless draw a large house. Dr Marvin's position on the temperance movement is peculiar He is a known friend to of temperance and an outspoken foe of the rum traffic but it is believed that he is not in full sympathy with the prohibition movement

The council committee on judiciary held a meeting last night to continue the investigation of the charge of larceny preferred against Policeman Ward The session was brief, the only witness called being Captain Cornelius of whom a few questions were put in regard to the time when he had learned that Ward had taken the money The committee adjourned until next Wednesday night

### SHIPPING NOTES

The steamer Oregon sailed from San Francisco at 10 45 A M yesterday The Idaho sailed yesterday from San Francisco with freight for this city Astoria wires went down at 3 P M yesterday

### ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING

The annual school meeting of district No 1 will be held at the courthouse to-morrow night The business to be transacted will be the levy of a tax for the support of the schools for the ensuing year the reading of reports of the directors and clerk and any other business that may come before the meeting

### ANOTHER POLICE RESIGNATION

Police officer Higgins surrendered his star to the chief yesterday It seems that Mr Higgins was ordered to take a boat out in the suburbs and being under the impression that he was appointed in the interest of the Humane [illegible] he concluded to resign till next council meeting, when the matter will be settled

### LECTURE ON ALASKA

The efforts to civilize the aborigines of Alaska have lately been misrepresented in such a manner as to demand a refutation As Dr Lindsley initiated the enterprise and carried it on for some time through the help of the Portland people, he will explain the state of affairs there in a lecture to-morrow evening in his church, corner Washington and Third streets. Public invited

### ALL CASES GONE OVER

Our correspondent at Salem telegraphs The supreme court met to-day, present Justices Waldo and Lord No decisions were rendered All cases not heretofore decided were continued

Ben Holladay et al vs Simon G Elliott motion to correct decree argued and taken under advisement Court adjourned sine die to the March term which begins Monday

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The ladies of Trinity church guild desire to express through the OREGONIAN their gratitude to the following musicians who kindly volunteered their services at the Mother Goose entertainment given by the guild Messrs W H Kinross E E Courser Simon Harris I H Brenner — Hewison A Wagner S M Fleischner, Otto Kleeman Edward Cooking-ham F H Miller H Wagner Jr H J McDonald H B Thielsen and A Harris

### NEW INSURANCE COMPANY

Articles were filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday incorporating the State Insurance Company with a capital stock of $100 000 and the following incorporators I F Harding A Bush, W J Herren [illegible] hart Wm England John Hughes and H W Cottle The object of the incorporation is to insure farm property of all descriptions school houses churches private dwellings and barns against loss or damage by fire and to transact a general insurance business in the state of Oregon and other states and territories

### ORCHESTRAL UNION CONCERT

The next concert of the Orchestral Union will take place Tuesday evening, March 4 at the Masonic hall Mrs H Metzger will be the soloist Following is the programme

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture—Barbier de Seville | Rossini |
| Fantasie for Violin [illegible] Mr E Loghman | |
| Solo—Robert toi que j Aime<br>Mrs H Metzger | Meyerbeer |
| Traumerei and Romance | Schumann |
| Unfinished Symphony, first movement | Schubert |
| Violin Solo—Theme and Variations<br>Edgar E Coursen | Vieuxtemps |
| Selection—Robert le Diable | Meyerbeer |
| Solo—Serenade<br>Mrs Metzger | Schubert |
| Waltz—The Skaters | Waldteufel |

### CHANGE IN CLERKS

Mr C W Hornick for several months past chief clerk in the traffic department of the Northern Pacific and O R & N Companies resigned yesterday and will return to Chicago where he re-enters on his duties as manager of one of the departments of the J M W Jones Co's publishing house This step has been in contemplation for some time, on account of the continued illness of his wife Mrs Hornick will be missed in musical circles and the many friends Mr Hornick has made here will regret the circumstance which brought about the necessity for his removal from Portland Mr C V Cooper succeeds him as chief clerk and Alfred Mayo, recently from St Paul goes in as rate and division clerk

### WANTS TO TRAIN HER VOICE

A rather comely young miss was making a tour of the law offices yesterday endeavoring to sell chances in an alleged diamond ring which she wished to raffle to procure $500 for the cultivation of her voice There were to be 100 chances at fifty cents each and in [illegible] a chromo as an inducement to invest was offered Subscribers were invited to be present at the lottery at the girl's residence on Second street to hear her play and sing, which alone was worth the price of admission She met with fair success among the younger twigs of the law but received several lectures on the illegality of gambling from the older ones She said there was nothing wrong in the matter as the raffle was just like the ones they had at church fairs

### A FLAW IN THE GAME LAW

Several inquiries have been made as to why prairie chickens are seen in our market when grouse pheasants and quail are not The reason is that the close season for prairie chickens does not begin so early as for the other birds It is the opinion of sportsmen that chickens should have the same protection as grouse etc also that the close season for ducks should begin earlier than it does but it was found impossible to get such a law passed and sportsmen were obliged to accept such a law as they could induce the legislators to pass Since the cold weather in eastern Oregon prairie chickens and jack rabbits have been sent here from that section in large numbers but when the snow is all gone both the birds and the long ears will be able to take better care of themselves and but few will in future grace the hooks of our markets till another snow storm comes

### FASTER TIME EAST

Mr Chas S Fee general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific said yesterday that the company intend about April 1st to run three passenger trains daily out of St Paul and to run them on a faster schedule than now The first is to leave in the morning and run through to Glendive Montana The second the Pacific express will leave about noon, arriving in Portland at noon of the fourth day The third will leave at 9 P M and run to Fargo each reaching there seven o'clock next morning Some time since a request was sent to the Chicago connecting lines asking that fast trains be put on—say leaving Chicago at 9 P M and arriving in St Paul 1 A M giving an hour to make the Northern Pacific connection It was favorably received and will be decided on in a few days By the middle of April the time between Portland and Chicago ought not to be more than four and one-half days.

### ESTHER

On the feast of Purim March 11 will be produced at New Market theater a dramatic and musical recital in five acts of Esther, the beautiful queen by our townsman D Solis Cohen Four years ago it was given with great success for the benefit of the Hebrew Sunday school and on this occasion will be reproduced for the same charity Months have been spent in preparation and with the principal characters in the hands of Miss Emma Friendly Miss Gertie Gallick and Messrs Jacobs, Stock Wolf Cohen and Plato together with the valuable accessories of a chorus of 100 voices, excellently trained an orchestra of twenty four pieces and a grand ballet new and elegant costumes the result cannot fail to be an artistic and financial success An immense number of tickets have been already disposed of, and reserved seats can be obtained at D W Prentice & Co's music store after 9 A M, Friday March 7th

### MORE INSTANCES OF BRUTE INTELLIGENCE

Many instances of the intelligence of the horse are on record, and two more were noticed yesterday by a reporter of this paper which he will add to the list The driver of a baker's wagon through carelessness ran the vehicle against a street railway track throwing himself out sprawling on the street His companion alarmed leaped after him and the horse thinking something was wrong, and expecting to be punished for what was not his fault started off at a lively pace and turning a corner stopped in front of the door of the customer to whose residence he was bound His faithful [illegible] saved him from a whipping but he had to take a few undeserved slaps The second case was when a city horse got into a dispute with his driver about hauling a load of street scrapings The driver took advantage of his position to whip the intelligent animal who, to get even kicked loose the fastening which held the cart down and dumped the load on the street and then stood there quietly chuckling while the discomfited driver proceeded to shovel it into the cart again

### OUT OF OFFICES

Upon the calm and tranquil spirit which for some time has pervaded the railroad offices there came a ruffle yesterday and it is not quite smoothed out yet Early last month Mr H D Sanborn purchasing agent received orders to vacate on the 1st of this month the south end of Ainsworth block heretofore occupied by some of the Northern Pacific offices The first floor was occupied by Mr Sanborn and Mr Small assistant superintendent of machinery the second by the ticket department of the several Villard companies the third by the engineering and telegraph departments Quarters had been secured for the telegraph and Mr [illegible] principal assistant engineer in New market block next [illegible] the land [illegible] for Mr Small in the gas company's building, corner Front and [illegible] and for Mr Sanborn in the new Kalama freight depot No provision had been made for the ticket office So early yesterday morning carpets [illegible] ticket cases, papers etc were set out on the sidewalk One of Mr Stokes' rooms which extended into the south end was similarly stripped and the doors connecting between the south end and the other part of the block locked and barred

Somehow or other, this way of being treated as a tenant who had not paid his rent, and of being summarily evicted did not seem to please the traffic department, and some messages marked "rush" were wired to St Paul Just what the answers were is not known but they were not entirely satisfactory to all concerned It is reported that when Mr Oakes was out here last he ordered the offices vacated on the ground of economy If he did they will probably remain vacant so far as the Northern Pacific is concerned

Mr Muir tried to lease the offices for himself but was informed by Mr L L Hawkins agent for Captain J C Ainsworth that the apartments had been leased to the Northern Pacific who stipulated to give thirty days notice before surrendering the lease Such notice had not been served on him and as far as he as agent of the owner knew the Northern Pacific was still occupying them Mr Muir's office for the present is under his hat wherever that may be Mr Charlton the new western passenger agent has secured temporary quarters in the overland office at Ash street dock He is well fixed for so long as he is located there he will have pleasant surroundings in Messrs Maxwell and Taylor and will be able to get a good deal of information about the passenger traffic of the Pacific Northwest

## THE BLOXAM TRIAL

### The Prosecution Rest their Case and Three Witnesses for the Defense Examined

Yesterday morning the jury in the Bloxam case under escort of Sheriff Sears went to the scene of the killing of Jacob Fisher and examined the premises thoroughly They returned about 10 o'clock and previous thereto and for some time afterward Mr Mulkey for the state and Judge Page for the defense discussed the matter of the admission of the testimony of John Zeigler concerning what Mrs Fisher had once said in his presence regarding the killing of her husband Judge Smith thought the matter too remote and sustained the objection made by defense Zeigler was then called to the stand He testified that the night of the shooting he and Mr Oberly staid with the body all night He described the wounds made by the gun shots on his hand and proceeded to narrate some of the circumstances relative to the shooting He wandered a good deal and Judge Page objected stating that it was manifest the witness did not know of his own personal knowledge what he was trying to testify to The objection was again sustained and Prosecuting Attorney Caples asked the question whether or not witness knew that prior to the shooting Fisher stood in fear of Bloxam and kept some one with him The defense objected and the prosecution said they proposed to test the matter right there, that for weeks Fisher had feared the man who killed him and that it was material and essential This was the reason Fisher barred his doors and had arms showing and illustrating what deceased thought of and used The court decided that the jury should form its judgment from all the circumstances and that the opinion of deceased whatever it may have been was not material The objection being sustained defense desired to know if witness had lived at Salem

The prosecution acknowledged that witness had been confined in the penitentiary This was followed by long argument on the question as to whether it was admissable to prove that witness had been imprisoned for crime for which he was imprisoned Judge Smith finally allowed witness to state how long he had been incarcerated what for and that he had been pardoned That he was unjustly imprisoned could be shown afterwards Witness stated these facts and then Coroner [illegible] was recalled who gave further evidence concerning the wounds on the body etc His testimony was brief

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Frederick May sworn testified Heard the shooting, but can not tell how many shots were fired saw Mrs Fisher and a man with her but did not know who it was

Louis Schlader sworn testified Have seen Bloxam with a belt with cartridges around his waist said if Fisher watched him he would kill Fisher

John Zeigler sworn testified Heard Bloxam tell Mrs Fisher that Fisher had told lies about him stealing meat and he would get even with him

Policeman Simon sworn testified that he was called but his testimony developed nothing new

The prosecution here rested and the defense called

H W Ogden a surveyor who presented a diagram of the premises where Fisher lived which was offered in testimony

Thomas Malone sworn testified He recounted the circumstances of a quarrel between Fisher and Mrs Fisher etc being the same testimony he gave in the police court on the Bloxam examination

## BOGUS OR NOT BOGUS

The first number of the Coeur d'Alene Enterprise, a weekly publication which purports to be published by the Belknap & Coeur d'Alene Publishing Company on Monday February 25 1884 has made its appearance in our streets The boys who in calling other papers bellow lustily seemed to lose their breath as they tried it on this bantling It bears on its first and fourth pages ear marks that should condemn it at once It has not in any part of it any apparent responsible proprietorship nor is any name attached to it as editor or manager nor is any one in any position whatever where the public might attach responsibility of any kind It has no editorial or general remarks that could induce persons who cared to peruse it to think it was published unless just by chance somewhere or anywhere The general get up of the whole four pages shows an utter lack of newspaper sense leaving brains out of the question altogether There is placed on the front page a black faced map which pretends to bear a resemblance to the mining districts and purports to give the railway course through certain parts of the country On another sheet with a different heading, to it the map could as readily represent Sodom and Gomorrah with the pillar of salt in the back ground the infernal regions of any other unknown place The inside pages of this weekly from Coeur d'Alene are patent insides and patent medicine advertisements the whole of which if taken with a few grains of salt would be harmless But the nonsensical twaddle printed for original matter is a lot of bosh calculated to deceive some fools One part of it gives the nineteen pillars in the foundation of Belknap's prosperity The writer of these pillars evidently got them up with a view to give that place a boom, instead of which they will be likely to prove the death knell to that unfortunate burg The location of Belknap has been wrongfully put down on the map and the pillars from one to nineteen as written are evidently a lot of reckless false statements The genius who could get up a scheme so void of merit must not expect to be able to deceive the public of Portland with such a shallow affair as this map [illegible] [illegible] mer [illegible] which seemingly be[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up of the [illegible] is not so smart as that other fellow in Montana who palmed off "Cs [illegible]" two dollars at each end for twenty dollar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] [illegible] lights how [illegible] [illegible] The Enterprise is really published under the head of false journalism *Lewiston Telegram*

### Annual School Meeting

The annual school meeting of district No 1 will be held at the court house on Monday evening March 3 The business to be transacted will be levying of a tax for the support of the schools for the ensuing year the reading of reports of directors and clerk and any other business that may come before the meeting

## INAUGURAL BALL

George Wright Post No 1 Grand Army of the Republic will give their annual inaugural ball next Tuesday night Mar 4th The affair is in the hands of a good committee who will spare no pains to make the occasion one of the most enjoyable of the season Tickets have been issued and a great deal of interest in the affair is manifested The entertainment given by this post last year was a great success and patrons of it need have no fears for this one. They know that the committee will see that all is attended to

The regular monthly recital took place at [illegible] [illegible] last Wednesday evening [illegible] [illegible] well filled with an appreciative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] worthy of remark

W J Quinn leading tailor No 128 Washington street has received from the east his first spring goods for 1884

Owing to the blockade the stock of Mrs Adcock the milliner has been delayed in arrival

## THE EVILS OF ROMANISM.

### THIRD PART

Whatever is perfect is incapable of progression. I cannot say and speak grammatically, "My table is rounder than yours" The table that is round is perfect in figure The table that is not round may be improved in figure Romanism starts with the claim of being perfect If we can believe its priests Christ and his apostles found[ed] Romanism Therefore its doctrines and teachings must be perfect, for Christ was infinite in knowledge Man is finite The finite can not improve upon the infinite Hence if the premise be true that Christ and his apostles founded Romanism two conclusions are unavoidable First That Romanism is perfect Second That Romanism is incapable of progression Each has claimed this perfection for their religion They claim also that it has never changed Their traditions extend direct to Christ Christ taught the apostles the apostles taught the apostolic fathers the apostolic fathers taught the early church fathers the early church fathers handed the teachings which all exist being the rule of faith for all true Catholics

Infallibility of the pope and of the church are judged important doctrines To doubt is to be guilty of heresy and the church punishes heresy with death when it has the power In this country the power of the church is not as yet supreme Hence the church cannot indulge in that [illegible] pastime as of old when permitted to burn heretics But Romanism has not changed in the least It is as much their duty to slay as it ever was to punish unbelief Being the only true church of God they occupy a position similar to that of the ancient Israelites, who were God's chosen people and therefore entitled to rule over punish torture and put to death any who differ from them in belief Those whom God chooses he inspires with the truth; therefore those whom he does not thus choose are in error Hence we see that if the pretense of perfection on the part of the Catholics is true they are perfectly consistent in opposing, even to death, all who differ from them Indeed it would be a sin for them to neglect so plain a duty provided they had the power

Ours is a free government As law abiding citizens the government recognizes no distinction between black and white republican or democrat Protestant or Catholic Jew or Mormon English or Irish We have opened our doors and invited the oppressed of all nations to a home with us Our fathers established the principle of civil and religious liberty They recognized no sect as privileged above another and abhorred a union of church and state In all these particulars they differed from Romanism Who was right? They made no pretense to infallibility They did not claim to be enlightened by divine inspiration Their only claim to wisdom was founded in experience reason and common sense If Romanism is true then they must have been wrong They pope declares that they were wrong, and the pope is infallible Who then will the Catholic obey? Will he risk eternal damnation by proving recreant to his religion and his God He must either do this or violate his oath of allegiance

The Jesuit Baptist in the late [illegible] of the school committee of Illsworth said that in the [illegible] [illegible] stated the minds of those called by the Pope damned heretics [illegible] are bis exact words but just how I am unable to say it considering that I had [illegible] [illegible] than a [illegible] [illegible] are before this [illegible] spurious work of God as Baptist styled it was written, the intriguing Jesuit [illegible] not explain But he furnishes the conclusive evidence that Romanism sets itself up not only as the superior of Protestantism but of the American government Our constitution was framed by men who were [illegible] [illegible] if not [illegible] [illegible] the teachings of Romanism Then the conclusion is unavoidable that in a conflict between the American government and Romanism the one is the [illegible] and Romanism in the other that to every true Catholic the oath of allegiance would not weigh a feather So as to show who I say this we will take the following from the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati

"The Roman Catholic church is the only living authority which has the right to interpret the Bible The interpretation should be the only one allowed and should be enforced by law all others should be [illegible] and [illegible] Ignore It will be a glorious day for the Catholics in this country when under the blows of justice and morality our school system will be shivered to pieces

Father Hecker says "In fifteen years we will take this country and build our institutions over the grave of Protestantism * * * There is ere long to be a state religion in this country and that is to be the Roman Catholic

Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg has said "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world

The archbishop of St Louis has said "If the Catholics ever gain as they surely will an immense numerical majority religious liberty in this country will be at an end

Let us examine some statistics and learn what the probabilities are that the Catholics will ever gain an ascendancy in this country Americans are too much inclined to pooh pooh this threatened danger Intelligent Protestant clergymen frequently assure me that I am an alarmist; that there is not the slightest danger because with our free schools the children of Catholics will progress out of Romanism and become good American citizens I admit that there is truth in this but after all it is only the song of the siren that would lull us to sleep Catholics know as well as we do that our free schools are the bane of Romanism The prosperity and perpetuity of our government depends upon the diffusion of information among the masses Destroy the free school system and you destroy the main prop which supports a republican form of government In this lies their sole motive for hostility to our free schools and Jesuit like they seek to undermine the government by destroying its chief support But do we succeed in keeping down the increase of Romanism by educating its children? I admit that the system is a good one but the question is Does it accomplish the desired result? Statistics will show

In 1776 the Catholics in this country were one in a hundred of the population To day, reckoning only church members they are one in five In the decade from 1850 to 1860 the Protestant churches combined increased their property but 135 per cent, while the Catholic church property increased 180 per cent In 1860 the value of church property was as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Catholic | $ 9 000 000 |
| Baptists | 11 000 000 |
| Presbyterian | 14 000 000 |
| Methodist | 14 000 000 |

In 1870 the figures stood as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Catholic | $60 000 000 |
| Baptists | 40 000 000 |
| Presbyterian | 4 000 000 |
| Methodist | 0 000 000 |

To day the Catholics are more numerous than any one single denomination and are possessed of more church property than even the Methodists At the same ratio of increase, before the dawn of a new century the Catholics will have more church property than the entire [illegible] denominations combined and it is they that rule the world How delightful the thought that we are aiding Romanism in so doing, ways to take this country as Father Hecker so fearlessly asserts We impose no taxes upon church property yet the property of Masons and Odd Fellows, who are to-day, next to our free schools the greatest checks to Romanism Both of these orders are most solemnly pledged as the friends of civil and religious liberty and Romanism hates them accordingly The pope speaks of the delirium of toleration, and asserts the right to punish criminals in the order of ideas Shall Americans continue to aid Romanism in its nefarious designs against freedom?

Some years since the *Catholic World* said "The question put to us [a few] years since with a smile of mixed incredulity and pity, Do you believe that this country will ever become Catholic? [illegible] [illegible] this question How soon do you think will come to pass? Soon, very soon we reply if at times be true for it appears that the rate of growth of the Romish religion has [illegible] [illegible] per cent greater than that of increase of population while the rate of the increase of Protestantism has been fewer per cent less

In Catholic countries Romanism is far bolder in its claims In Spain there is no Protestant institutions and suppress liberal newspapers as [illegible] [illegible] During the last few years since in the Spanish Cortes a member exclaimed "The only true God is the God of the Catholics Shall we give men license to build temples to false gods?" There breathed the true spirit of Romanism When the Catholics "take this country," religious toleration will cease It is right for us to tolerate them for we are all wrong and they are right Therefore we are only doing our duty towards 'the only true church' by exempting their property from taxation Let us continue to do so that we may hasten that glorious day when the church shall rise in its power and make America like Spain, Portugal and other Catholic countries where the publication of such an article as I am now writing would cost a man his life Let us welcome to our shores the Holy Inquisition the rack the dungeon and the burning stake Such arguments may not be logical but Romanism has ever found them most convincing

My thirty years resistance to Catholic persecution is an evidence that I do not yield easily to such arguments and yet if a priest had me in his power and should command the executioner to put on the thumb screws I fear that I should weaken Even if I was obdurate at first I fear that when the roots of my nails were crushed and red hot pincers employed to nip out pieces of my quivering flesh that my fortitude would give way I fear that I should admit that Romanism was true—damnably true

But so long as our free government stands they will hardly be able to torture me and without torture I see no likelihood of my becoming a Catholic On the contrary the criminal persecutions their hostility to our free institutions has only served to inspire my hatred When I remember the wrongs my broken life my sears of anxiety I loathe the very name of religion The professed followers of one who thus so taught [illegible] [illegible] these they are more cruel than savages In resisting Romanism I am defending Protestantism But what is my reward Simply to have Protestants calumniate and abuse me for being an infidel Many of them now clasp hands with the Catholics as brothers in Christ and join in the hue and cry against me Is this well? Are they obeying the command "Love your enemies?" Yes if they love the Catholics but they are hating their best friend if they love them in truth and its free institutions

Once more I have occupied more space than I intended and yet I am not half through Shall I come again Or is the subject one in which the readers of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN feel no interest? I pause for a reply

W H CHANEY

## OUTGOING PASSENGERS

The Columbia sailed at midnight with the following passengers

J B Brown
M Levy
W Loeb
G Willard
W R Newman
F J Lambert
M S Neugass
John P Home
J B Jones
W H M Allister
J Cooper
Ben Lewis
W R Wilshire
W H Hager
J Pilger & wf
R A Lindsay
B Harris
F W Stechhan
S Stebashauer
F Korn
J F Flinner
W Marvin
S O Brown
Sister Martha
Miss Blanchard
Mrs I Conlig & [illegible]
W I Olds
Miss A Jorgensen
Mrs W C Sprague
Mrs C H Palmer
Georg Burton
W H Wareham & wf
M Wolf & wf
A R Steel
J [illegible] Garrett
Mrs Garrett
Miss Garrett
Chong Ling
S Benjamin
L L Wa[illegible] & wife
F A Libert
Mrs Anna Dresser
B Dresser
H C Hanser
F P Marshall
Quong Fung
M [illegible] sterne
Miss F Lee
Mrs M A Stone
G Stindler
Miss Josie Sullivan
Miss Lucina Hour
Mrs F A Harrington
Mrs C Gray
H Thiebalt
W W Kline
N T Jewitt
J S Snider wf & ch
C I Hagre
F Cattle
E Martin
A M Werme
G F Weber & wf
Miss I Goldstein
F Platt
F Levi
J O Fars[illegible]
F D Elliott
W Dolze
Major Taylor
Miss Mix
Miss Brown
Miss May Lumack
G J Mitchell
Mrs S Burkwasser
Miss Ella M Mooney
I S Douglas
C I Reynolds
Mrs L Kennedy
E Waghorn & wife
J Gairdner
Sister [illegible] Easter
Miss C Garrett
H Upstat
J J Corbitt
C H Cornelius
E S Glaggett
J M [illegible] Davis
Miss Dress [illegible]
H A Paulson & wife
H Clark
Chas Howe
Quong Lung

## PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

The steamship Oregon sailed from San Francisco for Portland yesterday with the following passengers

B H [illegible]ver
F Salmon
G C Walker
G B Safford
O Steinbach
W M Hoag
Mrs J D Miller & 4 ch
T E Thaver
F Carter
J J Curtich
B C Glass & wife & ch
Mrs J F Thompson
F A Tuson
H F Corbett
J H glass
J Herlberg
J D Stearns
J C Clair
J H Woster
O Roblfs
H B McLean
Mrs J Brodrick
R Mulroe
E Zirella
J P Wagner
Miss C M Intyre
G M Potter & wf
R Rosenberg
F Flanagan
Z T Stahl & wf
C Kaulmer
Mrs I Waterman
W Smith
M Gargan
D S Dow
W I Vultan
I M [illegible]
J A Lambert
W M Fller
A Brown
L G Caples
M S [illegible]
A E Borton
A A Stacki [illegible]
W B Carr & wife
Mrs L C Wan
W E Franklin
I Strasser
J Rollins
A B Troy
W C Wallace
H C Cawiy
Mrs J S Wilson & dr
P Botr
W F [illegible] wife & child
Mrs R Otway
Miss M Brodrick
I Fralt
Mrs C Z Hey
Wm Graham & wf
Ty Log
J Brown ng
J W Larkenson
M I [illegible]
I L Osear
Miss E Howard
C M Nickels
Annie White

## THE HOTELS.

### ESMOND

James McIntosh wf & ch British Columbia
Henry Hill New York
Geo V Sims N P R R N Y
Mrs H Cleveland St Paul
Miss Cleveland do
J E Wardon Chicago
T L Stewart St Helens
J Spangle Coeur d Alene
Frank Price do
Henry Price do
Mrs Hatten Spokane
Fred McLean Petrolia
Billy Ransom, do
James Springer St Paul
Frank Jackson do
W A Marmaduke Chicago
J R Ways Colorado
Geo B Hulme London
D B Manes Nashville Wis
A D Jenny Salem
Alva Somerville, Sprague
F Daugh Moorhead Minn
Ike Abrams San Fran
M Mayer do
L Mayers do
James Doble, Astoria

### OCCIDENTAL

Geo Lee San Fran
E Ferrarie Cape Horn
J W Burns San Fran
G McCord Clifton
J Pre bt Prineville
J Mellarky, California
M Moresey do
D Eltzroth, Wasco
G I King, do
T Clark Umatilla
B O Guild, Lake River
W H Patterson do
T Fourd do
C W Mathews, Amity
Mrs A L Ross & child
Hood River
J K Howard Dilley
J Carroll do
W H Wessell Coos Bay
Mrs Barrett & niece Chehalis
E Wilson Pendleton
F Richardson Victoria
N Alexander, do
D A Kasteyn Chicago
W Caldwell Salem
A B Woodell, Crook Co
J E Bummel McMinnville
J W Martin Dallas
C J Knight St Joe
I F O Brien & fy Cathlamet
G M Lindsay Umatilla

## THE COURTS

### STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH J

SATURDAY March 1

Bank of Oregon vs Hackett Motion for change of venue allowed and Clackamas county appointed

Hackett et al vs Nelson Montgomery et al—Mandate of the supreme court entered

Gump & Co vs Robbins et al—Time ten days to answer the amended complaint

### POLICE COURT—MORELAND J

James Whaley [illegible] Kelly—Drunk and disorderly fined $10 each

L Lowenson—Cruelty to animals continued

M W Woon—Article suspended from a public hall forfeited

L Elliott Obscene language continued

Ah Koy Ah Chung Ah Sam—Gambling

Ah Way Larceny by bailee

I Hill [illegible]—Vagrancy continued

Bing Kee—Abusive language continued

## THWAITE THE PHOTOGRAPHER

After date Thwaite who has become an established favorite on Yamhill street, will occupy the rooms at 167 First street between Morrison and Yamhill Access to these rooms is easier than to any other gallery in the city Mr Thwaite will continue to do good photographic work and will be pleased to meet old customers in his new, comfortable and convenient quarters 167 First street

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### DEEDS

Rachael S Hawthorne to Ossaua Gray et al, a certain piece of real estate in Multnomah county, Feb 26, 1884 $1

Anna J Parrish to L M Parrish one third of the Thos Carter donation land claim containing 1 acres, Aug 11 1883 $7 0

Sellwood Real Estate Company to Mary M Myers lot 13 block 70 Sellwood, March 1, 1884 $100

Mary A Hallett to M A Chase the south ½ of lot 13 block 21 Portland Lone Fir cemetery Feb 29 1884 $15

### Removed

Messrs Lewis & Strauss last Friday removed their entire stock of dry goods etc from their old establishment to the [illegible] and [illegible] quarters in [illegible] block corner First and [illegible] streets where they will [illegible] of their entire stock of goods at auction It is their intention of Messrs Lewis & Strauss to go out of the retail business entirely and devote themselves exclusively to supplying the trade This is a rare [illegible] purchase dress goods etc all in season at extremely low prices Give them a call

Greatest medicine of the Nineteenth century—Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier

Ladies who value a refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder

## YACHTING IN AMERICA.

### Its Past and Present—Increasing Partiality for Steam Pleasure Craft—The "America" Cup.

WRITTEN FOR THE OREGONIAN

Yachting in its true sense might be said to have its origin in Holland as it was there that in 1661 the first yacht race of which there is any record took place From that time until the year 1815 little is heard of yachting It was in this latter year that the first yacht club the Royal Yacht Squadron was founded with its headquarters at Cowes It was about this same time that yachting had its infancy in America as in Baltimore is found an ambitious shipbuilder who distinguished himself by building the first yacht in this country It was a sloop named the "Hornet" and many years later she was rebuilt and named "Sport" She is now owned by a Boston gentleman who is justly proud of her the oldest yacht in America The first American yacht race took place off Nantucket shoals in the spring of 1835 In this race the supremacy of a Baltimore boat over an eastern built boat was maintained

Not many years later the celebrated sloop yacht Maria was built at Hoboken from original drawings by her owner Robert L Stevens The Maria was of the shallow, centre board class 110 feet long and twenty seven feet beam It might be mentioned here that the centre board was a new feature in her construction and it [illegible] [illegible] superseded the old ash keel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] much in use on the pirogues with which the waters of New York abounded

It was one of these latter that a barefooted boy sailing a ferry boat between New York and Staten Island guided by Vanderbilt began his great career

In the same year the New York Yacht Club was founded with [illegible] members and nine yachts John C Stevens was the first commodore and he was untiring in his efforts to make the first year of its existence a success as indeed it was It has steadily grown until now it has over 600 members and on its list 167 yachts

George Steers was another gentleman whose achievements marked an early American yachting He was an Englishman by birth and was the first who dared to practice this trade It was he who built the famous yacht America that went across and won in 1853, bringing to this country the trophy that England has several times tried hard to recover thus far without success This yacht is now the property of ex-Governor Butler of Massachusetts and may be seen every summer, cruising along the coast of Maine

In 1866 occurred the greatest yacht race on record Three American built schooner yachts the Henrietta Fleetwing and Vesta sailed from Sandy Hook on a race across the Atlantic to Cowes England a distance of 2700 miles The Henrietta won by only a few hours the Vesta being second The stakes for this race were $15 000 but it is said that more than five times that amount changed hands on the result

Each successive year has shown its progress in yacht construction until we now possess such yachts as the Grayling undoubtedly the fastest sloop in the world, the Madeleine Tidal Wave Idler and many [illegible] ranking equally as high in the schooner class The cutter yacht has had but a few years' existence in this country as yachtsmen never having approved of their style until 1880 when the English cutter Madge which was brought over here on the deck of a steamer showed them what great advantages the cutter possessed over the sloop especially in rough water The Madge won many races with our crack sloops, both in fine and bad weather Since then quite a number of cutters have been built here in some of which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] both of which have won many races and very sorely puzzled the owners of the crack sloops

The chief peculiarity of the cutter is her great draught and little beam A large portion of her ballast is placed outside on her keel forming also outside material from that of a sloop having a double bottom and carrying an enormously large [illegible] in proportion to her main sail The dimensions of a true English cutter fifty six feet in length would be about six feet depth and in width each six feet, which is very different from an American sloop of the same length

The chief objection raised to the cutter is the want of cabin accommodations and though their weatherly qualities are undoubted and acknowledged this deters many from building A description of one of the above yachts would certainly not be out of place, and the Madeleine has been selected for this purpose. It was this yacht that in 1877 so successfully defended the American cup in a race with the English schooner Cambria and she has many times since shown her ability as a racer in all kinds of weather

The Madeleine is a centre board schooner, and was built by Kirby at Rye New York in 1868 Her dimensions are Length over all, 103 feet length on water line 95 feet beam 24 feet depth of hold 7 feet 9 inches and her draught of water is 7 feet In her construction the finest material was used and she is considered by many to be the finest yacht ever built at the yard of this celebrated builder

As this yacht was intended as much for cruising in blue waters as for racing great care was shown in arranging the interior and the result is certainly admirable

The deck is broken only by the sky lights and companionways The main one entering, the saloon is aft just afore the wheel on each side of this main companionway, which is of solid mahogany is a stateroom finished in hard woods and containing wardrobes wash stands and in fact everything that could add to the comfort of the guests Forward is the saloon which is the full width of the yacht and twenty feet long finished throughout in cherry and maple it presents a very home-like and elegant appearance. On one side is the bouffe and two sofas and on the other side is a piano escritoire and sofa The fire place is at the forward end of the saloon, and is surmounted by a mirror Forward of the saloon and on the port side, is the owners' stateroom, a luxuriously fitted apartment, eleven feet wide and thirteen feet long, still forward of this and adjoining is a bath-room, closet and medicine chest On the starboard side, forward of the saloon there is a passage leading into the pantry and galley or kitchen Entering on this passageway, are two guests' state rooms fitted up in the same good taste that is shown throughout the yacht The quarters for the captain and crew are just forward of the galley and are fitted with an abundance of locker room, and everything that tends to the convenience of the crew The Madeleine when in commission carries a crew of twelve men Hanging from davits on deck she has four boats one a life boat of the most improved pattern, a yawl for blue water, the owners gig and a small dingy the latter used exclusively by the crew when in port

Of the steam yachts nothing has yet been said The first of this class is said to have been built in France It is of late years only that this class of pleasure vessel has become at all prominent in America, nor so in fact in England where many years ago is recognized not only the existence of steam yachts but also steam yacht racing, something which has not yet been tried in America perhaps owing to the fact that no satisfactory method of handicapping or time allowance has been arrived at

The vast improvements made during the last decade in the adaptation of steam power to vessels enables the American steam yacht builder to construct a vessel that is many ways more desirable than a sailing vessel For many years it was the great space required for the engine boiler and coal bunkers leaving scarcely any for cabin accommodations, that deterred many from building this class of yacht but these obstacles have in a great measure been overcome thanks to the untiring efforts of the Herreshoffs of Rhode Island who now build at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, a schooner rigged wooden steam yacht of one hundred feet in length with large cabin accommodations containing from one to four state rooms, closets etc and capable of a speed in smooth water of fifteen miles an hour These yachts are becoming very fashionable," as one might say, as many of the rich men of this part of the country who have heretofore taken little or no interest in yachting are now building these yachts and the yards from Philadelphia to Boston have from one to three now in course of construction

The Atalanta the property of Jay Gould the flagship of the American Steam Yacht Club is the finest representative of her class Her length is about 230 feet it is estimated that it cost her owner nearly $250 000

Next in size might be mentioned the Namouna, the property of James Gordon Bennett, who is now cruising in her in the Mediterranean with a party of friends This yacht has been recently made the flagship of the New York Yacht Club

The steam yachts, the Corsair and Stranger two sister ships, launched on the same day from the yard of Messrs Cramp & Sons are remarkably fine representatives of the American steam yacht. Many others of smaller size might be mentioned but want of space forbids

It is not in New York only that American yachting has so largely developed In the east at Newport and Boston are found yacht clubs of large size and containing as fine a list of yachts as are to be found anywhere In the south also at New Orleans is a most prosperous yacht club and they are occasionally visited by a northern yacht when cruising south in winter On the great lakes and at Chicago are yacht clubs of no little prominence and again in the far west at San Francisco is found a club with many members some owning remarkably fine yachts From this it can be seen that the yachting interests of the country are general and not local

The American cup or more properly the "Queen's cup" has been some thirty years in the possession of the New York yacht club and they do not intend to let any foreign built yacht take it away It is to prevent this that yachtsmen are at present so much interested in the construction of their yachts each using his own experience and his own ideas as a basis for his drawings English yachtsmen are and have been for some time threatening as it were, to send one of their large schooners or cutters to this country to compete for the cup [illegible] England [illegible] [illegible] We are ready [illegible] and we can safely predict that you will return as you have often done before sadder and wiser men

MARCUS

## THE FASTEST TRAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chambers Journal

The trains of Great Britain run in the opinion of the British public far more swiftly than those of any other nation but at the same time there is a general vagueness with regard to their actual rate of motion that has a great effect in exaggerating the reports of their speed Every one naturally claims that the train by which he himself frequently travels is the first in point of speed The tourist or the sportsman dashing down to Scotland believes in the Flying Scotchman the great 10 o clock morning train from King's Cross which runs into Lincolnshire without a stoppage and after allowing thirty minutes at York for a hasty meal reaches Edinburgh at 7 o'clock in time for a substantial dinner in the northern capital Another candidate for the honors of speed is the Flying Dutchman of Bristol and Exeter celebrity It is a broad gauge train and there is a very prevalent idea that no matter how great the speed of other lines may be the great width that Brunel introduced enables a higher velocity to be obtained on the Great Western than anywhere else A third competitor with many partisans is the Wild Irishman carrying the Holyhead mail not only for Ireland but for America and by way of San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand The vaguest idea as already said prevails as to the running time of these trains The speed of the Flying Scotchman is generally assumed to be fifty miles an hour the Wild Irishman is credited with the same rate but the friends of the Flying Dutchman maintain that the run from London to Bristol averages sixty and that it is far ahead of all its rivals in regard to speed Among such diversities of opinion it may be interesting to give a few particulars of these champion trains The partisans of the Wild Irishman will be disappointed when they hear that whatever may be the result of the negotiations now pending, or that may have been completed between the London and Northwestern Company and the post office the Irish mail cannot even be named in the competition The quickest of the four trains known by this name—and it may be noticed that it stops more frequently than its three namesakes—average 41 miles an hour so that though by the help of the steamer the route to Dublin is probably the quickest sea and land journey in the world still as a train the Wild Irishman is inferior to other trains of the London and Northwestern Company which does not pretend to run the quickest train in England Bradshaw is so perplexing a study to many persons that in order to save further trouble it may be well to admit that the struggle for the first place in speed lies between two well known trains the Flying Dutchman of the Great Western and the Flying Scotchman of the Great Northern and the competition between them is extremely keen

The Flying Dutchman is a broad gauge train leaving Paddington station at a quarter to twelve midday. It runs as far as Swindon without a stoppage It is the custom for all great western trains to come to a halt at this station and the Dutchman stops for ten minutes devoted to refreshments after which it resumes its course and after a momentary glance of the city of the Avon only five minutes for rest stay at Bath it reaches Bristol at twenty one minutes past two after a run of one hundred and eighteen and a quarter miles Notwithstanding the importance allowed and at twenty six minutes past two the Dutchman has resumed his wild career and is rushing at full speed for Taunton where there is a pause hardly a stoppage and at 4 o clock in the afternoon the train rolls into Exeter Here the career of the Dutchman is considered to end and its great speed is no longer continued It runs on indeed to Plymouth and even Penzance but it takes a longer time to finish the one hundred and thirty two and a half miles between Exeter and the Land's End than the previous one hundred and ninety three and three quarters miles from London It requires but little calculation to show that the speed from start to finish including all stoppages is 45 6 miles an hour—a fine speed certainly but by no means the mile a minute with which tradition invests it The other train whose claims have to be examined is the Flying Scotchman This is a narrow gauge train leaving King's Cross London at 10 A M en route fo Scotland Its first start is impressive for it opens with the longest run without a pause in England and probably in the world in the shape of a run to Grantham in Lincolnshire a distance of one hundred and five miles Six minutes are graciously allowed for breathing time and then the Scotchman takes wing for York The speed is as high as ever and at the end of one hundred and eighty nine miles—completed in five minutes less than four hours—the train enters the handsomest station in England that of the Northeastern Company at York Most travelers believe that York station belongs to the Great Northern line But as a matter of fact the Great Northern line ends at Doncaster thirty four miles south of York from which the train runs over the Northeastern system to Berwick on Tweed Even the Flying Scotchman must like the Flying Dutchman stop for refreshments but as the distance covered is greater the pause is longer Half an hour is allowed the passengers at York and at twenty five minutes past 2 the train once more makes a start A respectable run of eighty four miles to Newcastle is followed by a stoppage there of five minutes and another pause of the same duration at the old border town of Berwick on Tweed forms the last halt before, at 7 o clock in the evening the Scotchman runs into the Waverly station Edinburgh

The total distance is three hundred and ninety-six and a quarter miles covered in exactly nine hours including all stoppages and on applying the same calculation to the Scotchman as has already been applied to the Great Western train it will be found that the northern train's running speed is exactly forty four miles an hour It is, however only fair to place the matter in every light and accordingly, as the Dutchman's career is closed at Exeter after a run of one hundred and ninety three and three-quarter miles—the run to Penzance not being counted—so in the same manner the speed of the Flying Scotchman may be taken as far as York the distance being practically the same—one hundred and eighty nine miles run in two hundred and thirty five minutes showing a speed of 48 2 miles an hour against the Dutchman's 45 6 thus placing the railway journey from London to York like Dick Turpin's ride between the same places at the head of all English railway traveling for speed It only remains for the writer to say that the question of the quickest train is quite different from that of the highest speed attained by a train on certain parts of a line He is of course aware that to obtain an average of forty eight miles an hour the speed must frequently exceed even the traditional 'mile a minute' He may mention that he has been in the habit for years of taking the speed of trains by the milestones he passed till he has acquired a certain facility in guessing the speed of a train With regard to the speed so noted, he has frequently been conveyed on a certain part of an Irish line at sixty miles an hour but the quickest speed he ever noted was a journey from Birmingham to London by the London and Northwestern railway when the train for four or five miles on end moved at the rate of seventy five miles an hour, or a mile in forty eight seconds

## Dressers of the Shop Windows.

Chicago Tribune

Window dressers said a State street retail merchant are very important accessories to a retail establishment In the east they are window dressers only but in Chicago save in a few individual instances they unite the duties of the salesman or clerk with their functions as dressers of the shop windows A first class man in this line is worth $2000 a year in New York but in Chicago I doubt whether a figure so high is reached although $1500 and $1200 is paid by the different establishments, and each of them employs a window dresser

"Are window dressers usually men or women?"

"Men in nearly every instance American women have the best taste of any women in the world in combining colors but singularly enough they are behind men in the art of uniting ribbons and plumes velvets and flowers so as to form an artistic and attractive picture in a show window It is art and as it is the case in other directions of artistic labor is generally a faculty that is born in a person There is of course, excellence in the work, as in everything else and every man who dresses windows aims to do it better than his rivals The value of a handsome window show as an advertisement is very great in the retail trade of every branch of business How well this is understood anyone may see in a walk down State street Some of the handsomest windows in this country are there sights for all who choose to look exhibiting dry goods millinery furniture hosiery and jewelry

## ITALY

### HAS NOT RESIGNED

ROME March 1 The announcement that the Italian cabinet has resigned is premature

New spring goods just received at Currier & Stef fen's merchant tailoring establishment Union Block

### NOT UNTIL NEXT TIME

"I dreamed that we were lovers still,
As tender as we used to be
When I brought you the daffodil,
And you looked up and smiled at me.

"True sweethearts were we then indeed
When youth was budding into bloom
But now the flowers have gone to seed,
And breezes have left no perfume.

Because you ever, ever will
Take such a crooked view of things
Distorting this and that, until
Confusion ends in cavillings.

Because you never, never will
Perceive the force of what I say
As if I always reasoned ill—
Enough to take one's breath away.

"But what if riper love replace
The vision that enchanted me
When all you did was perfect grace
And all you said was melody.

"And what, if loyal heart renew
The image never quite forgone
Combining as of yore in you
A Sampson and a Solomon."

"Then to the breezes I will toss
The straws we split with temper's loss
The seal upon our lips anew
The peace that gentle hearts ensue.

"Oh welcome then ye playful ways
And sunshine of the early days
And banish [illegible] the clouds above
Dull reason that bedarkens love.
—R. D. Blackmore in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

## BAINBRIDGE & SON.

There was a suppressed murmur of conversation in the dressmaking department of the large drapery establishment of Messrs Bainbridge & Son which the steady whir of a hundred sewing machines could not wholly drown. Where the presence feminine can be found be sure the tongue feminine will be heard.

The superintendent of the room understanding this did not attempt to enforce silence, so pretty Dolly Wynn and May Bruton talked very confidentially in their corner of the great room, and no one interfered so long as fingers were busy as well as tongues.

And this was what May said, Dollie's blue eyes being riveted upon the quilting on which she was at work:

"I saw her yesterday when I was going out to dinner. She was just stepping into her carriage and Mr Edgar himself handing her in. She looks old—nearly forty I should say, but they say she is immensely rich, and her dress was splendid. So I suppose her money goes against her age."

"Did you hear they were to be married soon?"

"Bless me! didn't I tell you that? My brother is in the stationer's where the wedding cards are being printed. They are to be married on the 27th. Mr and Mrs Edgar Bainbridge and the card of the bride's mother, Mrs William Wilson. Twelve! Come we will go for a walk."

"No, I am tired," Dolly pleaded.

And her friend left her, never heeding the sudden pallor of the sweet young face, the dumb agony in the great blue eyes.

When she was alone Dollie stole away to the little room where the cloaks, shawls and hats of the girls were kept, and there, crouching in a corner, hidden entirely by a huge waterproof, she tried to think it all out.

What had it meant? What did Edgar Bainbridge mean in the long year he had tried by every masculine device to win her love?

She had not been unmaidenly. Heart and conscience fully acquitted her.

She had given her love, pure, true and faithful, to the son of her employer, but he had sought it delicately and persistently before he knew that it was given him.

The young girl now sewing for a living had been daintily bred and thoroughly educated, her father having been a man drawing a salary sufficient to give his child every advantage. But when he died and his wife in a few months followed him, Dollie had chosen a life of honorable labor in preference to one of idle dependence upon wealthy relatives.

And yet in the social gatherings of these relatives and the friends of summer days Dollie was still a welcome guest.

It was at her Uncle Lawrence's suburban villa she had been introduced to Edgar Bainbridge. After this she met him frequently and in her simple dress with her sweet pure face had won marked attention from him.

With the frankness that was one of her greatest charms the young girl had let her admirer know that though she was Lawrence Wynn's niece she worked for a living in the dressmaking department of Bainbridge & Son.

Then he had made her heart bound with sudden grateful joy by telling her he had seen her leave the shop night after night but would not join her for fear of giving annoyance by exposing her to the remarks of her companions.

After this, however, she often found him waiting for her at some point further from the establishment, and always so respectful and courteous that she was glad of his protection in her long walk.

But he was going to marry an heiress on the 27th, only a week away, so he had but trifled with her after all.

Poor little Dollie, crouching among the shawls and cloaks, felt as if all sunshine was gone from her life forever, as if her cup of humiliation and agony was full to overflowing.

But the dinner hour was over, the girls coming in or sauntering from resting places to the workroom, and the hum of work commenced again as it must whenever aching hearts or weary hands crave rest.

Dollie worked with the rest, her feelings so numbed by the sudden blow that she scarcely heard May's lamentations over a sudden flood of order work that would keep many of them in the room till midnight.

"We'll have all day to-morrow if we can finish these dresses to-night," said one of the small squad of girls told off for the extra work. "Miss Brown says so. But these must be ready to deliver in the morning."

Talk, talk, talk! Whir, whir, whir! Dollie folded and basted, working with rapid, mechanical precision, hearing the noise of voices and machines, feeling the dull heavy beating of her own heart and the throbs of pain in her weary head, but speaking no word of repining, excusing her pallid face by the plea of headache.

It was after 11 o'clock when the last stitch was set in the hurried work and the girls ran down the long flight of stairs to plod home through a drizzling rain, following the late snow storm.

As Dollie passed down the staircase she saw in the counting house her recreant lover busy over some account books.

But for the heavy news she had heard that morning, she would have felt sure that this sudden spasm of industry was to furnish an excuse for escorting her home at the unusually late hour.

But, if so, Dollie felt it was but an added insult to his dishonorable conduct, and she hurried on, hoping he had not heard her step.

She had gone some few streets from the shop when, passing a church, she slipped upon a treacherous piece of ice and twisted her ankle.

The sudden pain made her faint for a moment and she sat down upon the stonework supporting the railing to recover herself. Beside her, not a stone's throw away, a dark narrow alley way ran along the high brick wall of the churchyard, and the girl's heart sank with a chill of terror as she heard a man's voice in the alley say:

"Didn't you hear a step, Bill?"

"A woman. She's turned off somewhere. He ain't come yet," was the answer.

"He's late to-night," said the first voice, in a gruff undertone.

"You are sure he's taking the diamonds home?"

"Sure as death. I was at ——'s when he gave the order. 'Send them to my shop at 9 o'clock,' says he, 'and I will take them home with me.' And he gave the address of Bainbridge & Son."

"But are you sure he will pass here?"

"Of course he will. He lives in the next street. He'll come."

"Suppose he shows fight?"

"You hold him and I'll soon stop his fight."

Every word fell on Dollie's ear clear and distinct in the silence of the night.

They would rob him, these dreadful men, if nobody warned him. They would spring out on him as he passed and strike him down before he knew there was any danger.

He must not come alone unprepared. False lover, false friend as she felt he was, she could not go on her way and leave him to death.

When she stood up the pain of her ankle was almost unendurable, but she clung to the railing [illegible] the street. The others seemed interminable.

Often [illegible] through the wet slush of the streets [illegible] hopped painfully along till the shop was reached at last, and the light in the counting house still burned.

The side door for the working girls was still unfastened and Dollie entered there, reaching the counting house shaking, wet, white and trembling to confront both Edgar Bainbridge and his father.

Unheeding their exclamations of dismay and surprise she told her story with white lips but a steady voice.

"Waiting for me?" cried Edgar Bainbridge. "The scoundrels!"

"You bought diamonds at ——'s to-day?" asked his father.

"A parure for Miss Wilson, sir. I wish to present them, with your permission, on Thursday. Ah, look at that poor girl!"

For, overcome by pain, fatigue and mental torture, poor Dollie had staggered towards the door and fainted upon the floor.

A hasty call summoned the porter and in a few minutes the porter's wife appeared rubbing her eyes, but full of womanly resources for the comfort of the girl.

A cab was procured and, clothed in dry garments furnished by the good hearted woman, and escorted by the porter, Dollie was driven home.

The next morning walking proved to be impossible, and Dollie was obliged to call upon her landlady for assistance to dress, wondering at herself a little for caring to get up.

But before noon, sitting in the parlor, her lame ankle upon a cushion, she was surprised by two gentleman callers, no other than Bainbridge and son in person—and a lady who introduced herself as Miss Wilson.

"We have all come to thank you," the lady said, "and I have come to carry you home with me. These gentlemen owe you their lives. I owe you my diamonds."

"But what did you do?" asked Dollie.

"We captured the robbers by a masterly stratagem," said the old gentleman. "Edgar sauntered past the alley way with a revolver all ready in his hand while I, with three policemen, went round and entered the alley softly behind the villains. Taken by surprise, their retreat cut off, they were easily made prisoners. You understand we could not arrest them unless they actually attacked Edgar. As it is, however, there was a very pretty little tussle before we came up. Bless me, dear child, don't faint—he's all right!"

"My foot," Dollie murmured. "I sprained my ankle last night. It was to stop to rest that I sat down on the church wall."

"You didn't come all the way back with a sprained ankle?"

"Yes sir."

"You are a heroine!" cried Miss Wilson. "But my dear"—and here the heiress drew nearer to Dollie and took her hand in a close clasp—"we have been hearing this morning a pretty little love story of which you also are the heroine, and I have come to see if you will be my guest until Thursday and then make poor Edgar there the happiest of men by assisting at a double wedding."

Dollie's eyes, slowly dilating as the other lady spoke, were opened to their fullest extent as this climax was reached.

"Edgar!" she said. "I thought he was to marry you on Thursday?"

A musical laugh answered her.

Calling the gentlemen at the same time from the window where they had sauntered during this little scene, Miss Wilson looked up at them.

"Convince this young lady, Edgar," she said, "that your affection for me is only that of a dutiful son, and that I shall have a motherly affection for her likewise when I become the wife of your father, Edgar Bainbridge, senior."

And then Edgar took the chair his step-mother elect vacated while the elder lady and gentleman went outside to arrange a cushion in the carriage for the sprained ankle.

What Edgar said may be imagined, but certain it is that Dollie drove home with Miss Wilson and was that lady's guest until the following Thursday, when her wedding cards, too, were distributed and the bridal party consisted of two bridegrooms and two fair blushing brides.

The daily papers in noticing the wedding stated that the superb parure of diamonds worn by Mrs Edgar Bainbridge, junior, was a wedding present from Mrs Edgar Bainbridge, senior.

### MISS LATHAM'S DRESSES.

#### The Sorrows of a California Debutante in New York Theaters.

New York Journal

There was consternation on the stage of the Star theater yesterday morning, when a beetle browed emissary from Eaves' costume emporium [illegible] and barked his shins against a throne [illegible] Byron Hill contemplated using in a scene from Macbeth. The excitement was caused not by the awkward gymnastics of Eaves' beetle browed emissary, but by his presentation of a formidable legal document which on inspection proved to be a chattel mortgage in favor of Mr Eaves covering the magnificent wardrobe worn in "The Love Chase" by Miss Emma Latham, the recently imported debutante from California.

The dresses were seized by Mr Eaves' assistant and taken to that gentleman's establishment. The cause of all this lies in the fact that the dresses were made by Mr Eaves to Miss Latham's order at an expense of $1000, of which $140 was paid, leaving a chattel mortgage for the remaining $860, which was to have been paid on or before Wednesday last.

Owing to the wretched business done, Miss Latham was unable to meet her obligations and as a result she will not for the remainder of the week be able to dazzle the male members of her audience and fill with envy the breasts of the ladies present by a sight of those gorgeous dresses.

It is hoped that Miss Latham will not be deterred from her purpose to become an actress by such a trifle as a seizure of her wardrobe, for it is quite sure that if she remains long enough in the profession she will look back to her present little difficulty as something unworthy her serious attention. She is buying experience, and without that quality she cannot hope to become an actress. Those who have not even her pecuniary resources often acquire it by going out with snap companies, frequently getting left a thousand miles from home. She pays for hers, or will, if the bank holds out. The last named institution is apparently in urgent demand in the vicinity of the Star theater at present.

### To Europe in Four Days

Hartford Post

A French engineer, M Sebillot, proposes to shorten the time between this continent and Europe to four days. His idea is to adapt to ocean navigation on a more acute and longer scale the idea which models the North river steamers and the ferry boats of the East river. It is that of having virtually two hulls, a lower and an upper, the lower in the center to be deep, long, narrow and at the bows very sharp, reducing the angle forward by the line of the bows where they cut the water with the line of the vessel in motion from 1 in 15 degrees as now to even 3 degrees. The lower hull will thus preserve a width from stem to stern of only a third the width of the upper hull, and the latter will either be out of water or, when the vessel is deeply laden, will barely rest upon the water. He estimates that a vessel of 12,000 tons as compared with the newest fast steamers with 10,000 horse power, 1200 feet immersed cross section, and running twenty knots per hour in calm water would show a speed of thirty two knots and probably thirty five knots. It follows that such a vessel could cross the ocean in calm water from New York to Europe in four days. This is by no means an extravagant supposition, as the fineness of the lines is out of comparison with the usual lines in fast steamers and can be compared only with those of some fine race boats renowned for their speed and built either shallow and wide or narrow and deep, the new type partaking of both those principles and carrying them to the utmost. It is possible experience might show that the shape of the prow will cause such a vessel to be much less influenced by rough weather than the ordinary shape. The sea traveling public would gladly welcome the day when M Sebillot's new rapid transit idea shall become a fact.

### High License Needed

The New York *Times* in an editorial upon this subject says: The truth is that a high license law in the cities of this state is mainly needed for the very purpose of driving out of business a large number of the men now engaged in the sale of liquor. If nine-tenths of the men that are now employed in it in this city as dealers or as bar tenders were compelled to betake themselves to some other calling nobody doubts that they themselves would be converted into more useful citizens and that the social and the political atmosphere would be very greatly purified. It is monstrous to pretend that [illegible] of the places at which liquor is sold in the city would not be [illegible] or any harm [illegible]. It is monstrous to pretend that [illegible] is not regulated to any [illegible] ... [illegible] proprietor of [illegible]. The question should be settled on grounds of public policy [illegible] the interests of the individual [illegible] the graft interests which [illegible] in comparison with the public interest.

## OUR SUPERIOR FRACTIONS.

Twenty-eight years ago Patti sang in this country to fifty-cent houses.

Queen Victoria saves annually from her parliamentary allowance $500,000.

Several women have applied to street railway companies in San Francisco for positions as drivers.

"Tom, who did you say our friend B married?" "Well, he married $10,000, I forget her other name."

A Billingsgate woman lost her speech for a month and the rest of the family each gained fifteen pounds in weight.

"What a beautiful thing, my dear, is a rosy cheek!" "Yes, husband, but how great the contrast when the blush settles on the nose!"

Commander Pearson and his bride, formerly Miss Ayer, the daughter of the patent medicine millionaire, have sailed for Europe.

Mr Abbey offers Sarah Bernhardt $1200 for each performance in America next season, she is to furnish her own company and he to pay all other expenses.

A negro in Virginia who has been tried for abducting a white girl thinks that it is mighty hard to send a colored man to the penitentiary cause a white gal runs after him.

"I am going to plant my foot down," said the lady of the house in wrathful tones. "What you going to raise—corns?" interrogated the man of the house from behind his paper.

Nero is credited with being the cruelest individual that ever lived, and yet there is no record that he promised his wife a sealskin sacque and then refused to give it to her.

It is related of a Chicago young woman and a Chinese lady that on being introduced they looked at each other's feet and then both fainted dead away, the former from mortification and the latter from fright.

Miss Fannie Everett of West Foxboro, Mass, is the oldest postmistress in the United States. She is 82 years of age and looks back upon twenty-two years of steady holding.

A large public meeting in Wyoming territory has requested the president to appoint a woman as governor. If this is done will she be governor or governess? And will she be Her Excellency or Her Sweetness?

A new color in feminine fashions is called "[illegible]." We suspect it is the tint of a cigar, but we have no evidence to bolster up our belief, save the name of the color, and that certainly gives color to the supposition.

Mrs Croesus: "What is the price of that clock in the Louis XV style?" Antiquarian: "Excuse me, but that is in the style of Louis XVI." Mrs Croesus: "Oh! that's of no consequence. What is one Louis more or less to me?"

Miss Lee, the American lady who was married in London last month to Mr Beckett Dennison, an Englishman, is accorded the distinction of having been the most beautiful bride that London has ever seen.

A woman with an oval face, regular features and a Grecian head can wear her hair in almost any fashion and look well. When, however, she wears the most of it over the back of a chair she should fit herself with a night cap.

"You are not going to ask me $17 for that bonnet?" "Indeed," replied the milliner, "I don't make a dollar on it when I throw it at you at that price." "Merciful saints," ejaculated the customer. "I can get one half so large for $3 just down [illegible] feathers."

Mrs Rebecca R Pomeroy, one of the famous nurses of the war, died at Newton, Md, last Thursday. Most of her services were rendered in the Columbian College hospital in Washington, and it was Mrs Pomeroy who nursed Mrs Lincoln and little Tad at the White House.

The *Courier Journal* tells of a Louisville lady who did the big day's washing on Saturday, gave birth to a child on Sunday, and thrashed her husband on Monday. Mr Watterson says the mother and child are doing well, but neglects to tell how the old man is getting along.

The Misses [illegible] girls are attracting much attention from [illegible] Europe. [illegible] St [illegible] and [illegible] various members of [illegible] families [illegible] their features [illegible].

Mme Modjeska will produce at the Star theater [illegible] "Nadjezda" [illegible] the star plays [illegible] mother and daughter.

The small inventions are the ones that prove the most lucrative. A San Francisco lady invented a baby carriage and received $14,000 for her patent. A paper pin, the invention of a Chicago lady, yields a large income. The gimlet pointed screw, the idea of a little girl, has realized millions of dollars to its patentee.

An anxious father in Fort Gaines, Ga, who was desirous of hearing the conversation between his daughter and her lover, posted himself in hearing distance recently and listened for two solid hours. The following are the only words he heard during that time: He: "If lovie die, what'll dovie do?" She: "Dovie die too."

A lady aged 40 years who lives in Worth county, Georgia, has had an eventful life. She recently married her fifth husband. Her first husband was killed in the war, her second was killed in a difficulty, her third was divorced and the fourth died a natural death. She is still able to dispose of several more of these interesting personages.

As Mr and Mrs J Frank Wilber of Rochester, New York, were bidding farewell to their [illegible] in Lockport, New York, Thursday, the woman without a moment's warning suddenly threw up her hands and expired in the arms of her husband. She was married a week ago and the couple were upon their bridal tour. The cause of death was heart disease.

Miss Jennie McCowan, M D, who is said to bear a striking resemblance to Mary Anderson, has been re-elected president of the Scott County, Iowa, Medical Society. She has refused several offers of marriage from prominent physicians, preferring to practice her profession. Her chief labors are among the poor, by whom she is worshiped as an angel.

"What makes you so late to-night?" asked a wife of her husband. "You promised me you would be home at 10 o'clock." "I've been (hic) lookin' at the comets," he replied. "Comets? there is but one comet visible to the naked eye." "Yesh, but one comet visible to er naked eye (hic) but yer see I had the aid of er powerful glassh and could see two of 'em."

Mrs Catherine Gilbert, the wife of a Lake Erie captain, has been in jail in Buffalo nearly a fortnight for refusing to pay a judgment of $143, although she has a sufficient bank deposit. At last accounts she was stoutly vowing that she would never pay a dollar, but she has not as just a cause as Mr Pickwick had and the prosecution does not believe that she will prove as obstinate.

The Boston *Traveller* relates that when Mrs Raymond (Annie Louise Carey) heard Mme Scalchi for the first time she was hesitating about fulfilling her matrimonial engagement for a year or two. But Scalchi's singing brought her to a prompt decision. "That settles it," she exclaimed as soon as the opera was over. "You can make all the arrangements. I shall leave the stage and be married at once. I tender my resignation to Scalchi."

They are exhibiting now in London a Neapolitan lady of 25, Signora Vanatelli, as near a parody of the living skeleton as is possible to look at. She is about middle height, with a hatchet-edged face, ridged with a nose large enough for Goliath. This is her great feature and suggests that she has run into proboscis as the Thibet sheep run into tail. She might be packed in a section of water pipe. She is shaped from shoulder to toe like a four square timber joist. The exhibitors say it is necessary to stuff her ankle boots with cotton wool to keep the bones from slipping or grating at the joints.

Mrs Post, the wife of the delegate from Wyoming territory, where, as is well known, universal suffrage prevails, was asked last week by a lady friend if she had ever voted. "Oh yes, many times," Mrs Post replied. Then her curious friend asked: "Did you ever serve on a jury?" "Two or three times," was the answer. This only roused the lady's curiosity still more. "Were you ever on a jury when a prisoner was being tried for murder, and when the person was convicted?" Mrs Post looked a little confused at the question, but finally relieved her friend's excitement by answering in the affirmative also.

Speaking of breach of promise suits, the Kennebec *Journal* says: "It was not very many years ago that a young lady residing less than a hundred miles from Augusta brought a breach of promise suit for damages against a quite wealthy gentleman who had been wooing her. She recovered $5000. This became the foundation of a large fortune. The lady had two brothers in ordinary circumstances, who were employed by the day like thousands of other workmen. The brothers entered into business with the $5000 as capital. They were shrewd, and to-day are one of the wealthiest firms in the state, employing a large number of men."

Quite an interesting case is now awaiting decision before the courts of Howard county, Nebraska. Thomas Welsh, a thrifty farmer of that county, is the father of a lass whose winning smile long since captivated a son of a miller in a neighboring town. Christmas time Mr Welsh invited his future son in law to spend a few days at his house. The young man not only accepted the invitation, but stayed at the house until a week or so ago, when he informed his host that he didn't care about marrying his daughter and asked that the engagement be annulled. Mr Welsh now sues for the cost of board, fuel and lights consumed by the young man while sparking the daughter.

*Vanity Fair* vouches for the truth of the following romantic story: "Last autumn among the guests at a certain shooting lodge in Strathernick there was a young and beautiful Australian lady with the additional attraction of £3000 a year of her own. She moved about a good deal with the shooting parties and in doing so had frequent opportunities of observing a rather good looking young underkeeper of her friend. Observation began fancy and fancy begat love. We are told that if there is one thing which distinguishes Australians from both English and Americans it is decision of character and promptness of action. So when she realized her feelings the young lady at once proceeded to business. She proposed, was of course accepted and is now married to the lucky gamekeeper. The happy couple are about to proceed to Australia."

### THE PEERLESS MASHER.

#### Garrison, the Curio, Receiving Batches of Leap Year Presents

Philadelphia Record

The skeleton bridegroom proposes to get a divorce from his West Philadelphia wife as soon as the court can be made to move in the matter. He said last night to a *Record* reporter that he has been deceived and was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances. His marriage he thought was a love match, and to accept Miss Bertha Clear he was compelled to doom numerous others to despair and single misery. Many languishing Philadelphia beauties were willing and anxious to mate with him.

Since the unfortunate results of his marriage to Miss Clear, he says that his mail has been burdened every morning with sweet letters of consolation and sympathy from lovesick Philadelphia maidens who are anxious to take the old love's place as soon as the law will allow the new to be taken on. In the past week he has received more than half a hundred leap year proposals from girls to marry him.

One lady from West Philadelphia writes a pathetic letter with a little fun in its concluding paragraph, where she threatens to pull his ears when she sees him again and assures him of her undying devotion.

A Juniper street girl writes him a long letter in which she says: "I took one long look at you and went home feeling very bad." The skeleton smiled sardonically as he read the above to a *Record* reporter and remarked: "Sweeter sugar."

Other importunate girls sent gushing letters [illegible] desiring to [illegible] of their love [illegible] and [illegible] could meet death with him forever.

One or two letters are from mothers who want to get their daughters [illegible] and urge the skeleton to hurry up, get his divorce and become united to "one who loves you far better than the false Bertha."

When asked what secret charm he possessed to thus attract to him all so much apparently spontaneous affection, he replied with a wink of his eye and a bend of his thin skeleton: "They think I have got a big bank account. Well, perhaps I have and perhaps I haven't. Anyway I am going to get a divorce from the false [illegible] as soon as possible."

### Whipped by his Mother

A Milford, Conn, dispatch says: Edward Rand, [illegible] 17 or 18 years old, [illegible] small [illegible] lives with his father at home. He works at Fridley & Hubbard's [illegible]. He has been keeping company with a girl named Emma Keefe, who is [illegible] years old. Saturday [illegible] married [illegible] an ordinary [illegible] ... [illegible] others claim it was a clergyman who performed the ceremony. At all events they were married. Edward returned home on a late train Saturday night with his young bride and was [illegible] to church [illegible]. His [illegible] mother [illegible] took a different view of the affair than the young husband [illegible] and grabbing him by the collar she gave him a sound thrashing in the presence of his girl wife and sent him off to bed. After a while discovering that it was too late to mend the matter by chastisement, there was a friendly settlement, and to-day the bride and bridegroom are happy at the latter's home.

### Piety and Lottery Swindles Mixed

[illegible]

We observe that the Newark *Daily Advertiser* is exercised about the Rev Heber Newton's alleged departure from the faith. Not half so much so, we warrant, as some of its readers last week must have been exercised about the *Advertiser's* extraordinary lapse from good morals. The Louisiana lotteries have been in great trouble in the postoffice and the courts. The postmaster general has set his face like a flint against polluting the mail bags with their stuff. At last accounts they had carried a technical point in their favor. But by what technicality they have carried off the pink of respectability on the corner of Broad and Market streets, Newark, we can't tell. Of course it could not have been through any sudden relapse of the moral or religious memory, for on the opposite side of the sheet containing the lottery advertisement, January 16, was an editorial paragraph declaring Mr Newton a thousand times more dangerous to religion than Mr Ingersoll.

### Irving and the Elks.

There is great indignation among the members of the St Louis Elks at the treatment accorded them by Irving, the tragedian, at the reception they tendered him. He looked terribly bored during the half hour he remained in their rooms, and when he left it was without even saying "Good night" to his hosts. Just before leaving St Louis he sent the Elks word that an old friend of his, an actor who had played with him in Dublin, was in need and had applied to him for relief. He recommended him to the Elks as one deserving of charity. Coulter, on the part of the officers of the club, sent a reply saying that he knew Mr Irving was not pinched by poverty and therefore suggested that he take care of his own pauper friends. The Elks treated the tragedian with great courtesy and assisted greatly in making his engagement a very profitable one, so that the shabby treatment received at his hands was entirely unwarranted.

### An Engineer Loses His Reason.

Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph

A startling event happened at an early hour this morning in connection with the mail train from Brest which is due in Paris at 4:30 o'clock. While proceeding at full speed the passengers observed the brakes to be put on with such suddenness that fears were entertained that a collision was imminent, especially as the spot at which the train was drawn up was in utter darkness. Upon the guard reaching the engine he found the stoker endeavoring to overpower the driver, who had evidently lost his reason. After blocking the line the guard joined the stoker and succeeded in securing the unfortunate man, but not until he had offered a desperate resistance. The locomotive was then put in motion, the nearest station was reached without further misadventure, and the driver was placed in custody. The train ultimately arrived in Paris after two hours' delay.

### As Well to Wait.

Boston Herald

"Good morning, Brudder Bony. Has you any gift to give de Lawd dis mawnin'?"

"Yes, parson, sartin I has. Heah's a dollah."

And he pulled out an old greasy pocketbook from which he fished out a greasy greenback and reached it toward the expectant parson. Drawing it back again he said:

"Does you expect to see the Lawd yo'self, parson?"

"Course I does!" said the preacher.

"When will yer run acrost him, d'ye 'spose?"

"Oh some time in de sweet bimeby," responded his reverence.

"Well den," said Bony, "I'se jes keep dis yere dollah till de sweet bimeby and han it to him myself"; and he stowed it away.

## 1001 USEFUL FACTS.

London has been largely augmenting her police force.

Ireland pays $56,000,000 annually for land rent and $60,000,000 for rum.

The Prussian income tax levies 3 per cent on all annual incomes of $105 and over.

It has been decided to raise in Paris a monument to the communists who were shot.

The engineers' estimate for the construction of the Manchester ship canal is nearly £7,000,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic has now on its roll a quarter of a million members in good standing.

Ex President Hayes has given $5000 toward the erection of a Methodist church in Fremont, Ohio.

John Connors of Portland, Me, supported by the city as a pauper, was found to be the owner of six lots.

Cincinnati has a wife murderer named Harthett who says he killed his wife because he wanted to and he would do it again.

A new regulation makes the London police recruiting agents, with the allowance of five shillings for every man accepted from them.

The flood is no respecter of persons or places. It is about to carry off the old house in which General Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

The Bibliotheque Nationale, the great library of France, according to the annual inventory just completed, contains 2,000,000 volumes.

The monument to the mother of George Washington in Virginia, near Fredericksburg, [illegible] completed, is all [illegible] from relic hunters.

The more substantial English farmers, hoping for a rise in prices, have not threshed their wheat. This keeps them short of cash and reacts unfavorably on trade.

So extraordinarily mild has been the weather in England that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on January 6, a feat almost unprecedented. No snow was visible.

The Paris pawnshops being practically government offices, the disposal of stolen articles in them is very hazardous, as all the offices are under one control and in constant communication.

The four buildings for the World's Industrial and Cotton Exhibition in New Orleans are to have 1,000,000 square feet of exhibition space, and are to cost in the aggregate only $325,000.

Since the loss of the steamer America, Boston has not been called upon to mourn the loss by a disaster of so large a number of well known citizens as perished in the City of Columbus.

The spruce trees on the Green Mountains in Vermont have been attacked by some mysterious disease which is destroying them and causing no little uneasiness among the owners of timber land.

One of the present popular contentions in Norway is for a merchant marine flag which shall be distinct from the union flag which now [illegible] Norway with Sweden in the minds of foreigners.

A few days ago the lessees of the Mississippi penitentiary paid the state $3309 [illegible]. This is the first money received from that source since the state has been in debt for repairs to the machinery.

New York city has 200 rag [illegible] and their guilds [illegible] valued at $700,000 a year. This is exclusive of the rag dealers, who are estimated to do a business of $1,000,000 per annum.

Georgia's penitentiary now contains 1322 prisoners, the largest number ever recorded on the registry at one time. The large percentage of the criminals is made up of young negroes, among whom crime is on the increase.

In consequence of the result of a lawsuit which awarded heavy damages to the parents of a minor who was injured while in its employ, the Wabash railroad has discharged all the minors in its employ, some 150 in number.

The departure of the duke and duchess of Teck from England has not only left their many creditors disconsolate, but has raised a pretty social problem. A [illegible] dispute now rages as to who shall occupy the rooms they vacated in Kensington palace. [illegible]

A Swiss experimenter has tried to have animals [illegible] that cannot be [illegible] ... [illegible] law of [illegible] perhaps.

After all the labor [illegible] made in Germany, the medical men to [illegible] the brain of Schmidt, the so called criminal's brain, Professor Bardeleben affirms that even the shape of the criminal brain has by no means as yet been determined.

It is now believed that the terrible volcanic eruptions which took place recently in Java were not an unmixed evil, as the enormous masses of ashes buried in one of the craters are excellent fertilizers which with proper treatment may make Java bloom again.

A guardian of the poor in Westmoreland county, Pa, made the steward of the county home pay him for his position, and defended his action with great candor, saying: "I was under considerable expense to get elected, and I must make all I can out of the office."

The Indians are the chief land owners in the United States. They number 247,066, exclusive of the Alaska Indians, holding 181,337,748 acres of land. Some of the tribes own 3000 acres per Indian. The average is about one square mile to each Indian.

The Confederate cruiser Georgia, which once roamed the seas a terror to American merchantmen, is now running as a freighter between Glasgow and Savannah. She is called the Scandinavian. She was captured by a federal gun boat and sold after the war was over.

A new amusement in Indiana is egg jumping. The act of jumping causes the involuntary closing of the hands in a tight grip, and in the contest of egg jumping, whoever jumps furthest without breaking the eggs that he holds in either hand walks off with the prize.

In furtherance with a new law of Georgia, Governor McDaniel has issued a proclamation notifying every steam and street car railroad company in the state to file in the secretary of state's office within twenty days a copy of its charter and a list of its officers, under penalty of $500 for non compliance.

Lavender oil and turpentine, both of which are used in painting on china, are, according to a physician who visited the [illegible] homeopathic hospital fair, very injurious to the health. "The fumes of these liquids in a close room," he said, "amount to a poison that few girls can withstand."

Of course the ex members of congress should be made to behave themselves on the floor of the house, but one thing that militates against the passage of stringent rules on that point is that present members realize that some day they are going to be ex members. Boutelle probably will be when the next congress assembles.

Among the arguments in favor of refusing to build a tunnel between England and France is cited the disobedience of a French engineer to blow up the railroad tunnel under the Vosges mountains because it was not easy to destroy his son finely engineered work. The Germans seized the tunnel, got possession of the railroad and the capitulation of Sedan followed.

A New York street car company now cleans their horses by steam. The brushes turn at the rate of 1000 revolutions a minute, a man on each side holding them on the parts to be brushed. A cloud of dust appears in the air and in two minutes the horse looks like a different animal. One passage of the brush is equal to 400 by the ordinary process. A hundred horses can be cleaned in nine or ten hours.

Cardinal McCabe writes to the Dublin branch of the Peace Society that he has no hope of the success of its aims. "The Christian world once recognized such a tribunal, and was prepared to enforce its decisions, but, although the arbiter still exists, his authority is ignored, and hence the sword must settle the disputes of Christian states, to the disgrace of the Christian name and the misery of Christian nations."

Sir John Brown, a great employer of labor at Sheffield, England, in a recent speech deplored the restlessness of English artisans and urged them to co-operate with employers in winning back the waning trade. Steel plates, once a Sheffield specialty, could now, he said, be got in Germany at $2.50 to $5 per ton less. Trade in all directions was leaving the country, which he believed had passed the height of her prosperity.

An officer in the Austro Hungarian navy recently discovered a small Hungarian colony of men and women in Arabia, under very singular circumstances. Observing three Arabs working, he heard one of them swearing impatiently in Hungarian. This showed him that he was in the presence of a fellow countryman, and he subsequently conversed with the rest of the colony, who expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their Arab lives.

A new trick to get money without earning it has been put in practice at Hartford, Conn. For the past six or seven Sundays it has been the custom of a young man living in that city to enter a liquor saloon, illegally open, drink a glass of beer and pay for it with a nickel. On Monday morning he returns, affirms that he paid out a $5 gold piece by mistake the day before, and that unless he receives back $4.95 he will make a complaint against the proprietor for selling on Sunday. The Hartford *Post* is certain that he has been successful in at least four cases.

A professional man with a good income writes to an English paper that he has recently apprenticed his son, 16 years old, to a builder. "Of course," says the father, "he has to work at the bench and go out on jobs, but he is happy and his time well employed. When he is 21 he will have become master of his trade and, being an educated lad and sharp to boot, a very few pounds would start him in one of the colonies on the high road to competency. The silly pride of parents," he says, "is the chief drawback to their sons' success in life."

"Gentlemen," said the professor to his medical students assembled in clinic, "I have often pointed out to you the remarkable tendency to consumption of those who play upon wind instruments. In this case now before us we have a well marked development of lung disease, and I was not surprised to find on questioning the patient that he is a member of a brass band. Now, sir," continued the professor, addressing the consumptive, "will you please tell the gentlemen what instrument you play on." "I plays der drum," said the sick man.

The statement that tin ore had not been discovered in this country previous to the recent finding of it at King's Mountain, N C, needs modification. It has not been discovered in paying quantities. Traces of tin ore have been found at two points in Maine, two in New Hampshire, two in Massachusetts and also in Virginia, California and Idaho. Our tin comes from England, Wales and Australia. It sells in England for $[illegible] a ton, and the ore often yields but 10 per cent. As the assays at King's Mountain average over 40 per cent, it would appear that the lucky owners have struck it rich.

Probably the same rocks upon which the City of Columbus has just been destroyed, with so many human beings, came near being the death place of the passengers on the Sound steamer Granite State some few years ago. The vessel had just passed Gay Head Light with about 600 excursionists on board. Suddenly a crash came, a tremor ran through the boat, and it was learned that it had struck on the rocks. Fortunately there was no panic, though the officers were compelled to use great efforts to keep the passengers quiet. After swinging and bumping on the rocks for two hours the Granite State was slowly backed off, the holes in her side were stuffed with mattresses and the excursionists returned to Oak Bluffs. The officers say that if the boat had struck head on as the City of Columbus did, no human power could have saved the vessel.

The main driveway of Phoenix park, Dublin, on which Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were murdered, is now more carefully patrolled than ever. In addition to the force of foot constables, mounted policemen ride through the park at frequent intervals. The spot where Cavendish fell and where the body of Burke was found are marked by excavations in the ground caused by curiosity seekers digging a little of the earth now and again and taking it away to show their friends. In all probability these excavations have been repeated [illegible], but the hunters for souvenirs never think of that, and the little Irish girls who peddle fruit near the scene never trouble themselves with [illegible] ... [illegible] the famous car [illegible] Skin-the-goat [illegible] ... [illegible] don.

### Man Always the Same Animal

[illegible]

The most [illegible] of the Caucasian race that [illegible] ... [illegible] been at any time essentially different from what it is now. Even in regard to longevity, or the continued life, if we set aside the exceptional cases of what is related of the patriarchs in the biblical record, we don't find that the average duration of human life has been much greater or much less than the three score and ten or the four score years that are said to have been the divinely appointed term. As to what may have been the average duration of life among the prehistoric men we are altogether in the dark.

### A Hero Preacher

A writer in the *Advance* tells how the Rev Granville Moody, the soldier preacher, once came very near falling from grace. Once when he was at home on a furlough he occupied the pulpit of a prominent church in the southern part of Ohio. As he waited at the station for the train to go next morning, a southern sympathizer, who was too cowardly to fight on either side and who spent his time in abusing our soldiers, began on Granville Moody, knowing only that he was a minister connected with the army. Those who knew the mettle in the colonel waited to see what would happen. For some time Granville, as the boys called him, said nothing. All at once he walked up to the swaggering bully and, clapping a hand on his shoulder, twisted him around as a hurricane twists a sapling tree till he looked him full in the face. Then he said: "Yes, I hear your abuse of the soldier and your curses at the preacher. I am a preacher. I am a Methodist preacher. We believe in falling from grace and I feel as though I was going to have an attack of it right off. If I do there won't be enough of your little carcass left to swear by." The man shook in his boots with fear, and as he was shoved roughly across the room whimpered out an apology. The laughter and cheers which followed prevented the attack of falling from grace.

### Jenny Lind's First Song

I was looking yesterday over the programme of Jenny Lind's first concert in New York, probably a third of a century past. It makes a rather thick book with deep ornamental borders around it. Benedict conducted the orchestra, and the Swedish Nightingale was assisted by Signor Belletti and by Mr Joseph Burke. Jenny Lind sang five times out of nine. The words of her songs were printed in Swedish, German, Italian and English. Her first piece began:

Why have I not the wings
Of the [illegible] wind
To flow thee [illegible]
It to [illegible]?
Where [illegible] let my sighs
At [illegible]
Far from thee our destiny
Has cruelly [illegible]

Jenny Lind's life is given in the programme, saying: "On arriving in New York, which was on Sunday, the 1st of September, crowds were in attendance on the wharf and followed her carriage to the Irving house and continued hovering about its precincts during the greater part of the day. At night a serenade was given her by the Musical Fund Society. Mademoiselle Lind appeared on the balcony of the hotel and bowed her thanks to them." Barnum's life is also given in the programme.

### Anecdotes of Durer and Bellini

From Stories of Art and Artists in St Nicholas

In 1505, after several years of continuous industry, Durer went to Venice, where he arrived [illegible]. Giovanni Bellini was the leader of the Venetian [illegible], and Carpaccio was painting his [illegible] St Ursula. Titian and Giorgione were [illegible] coming more and more [illegible]. [illegible] Durer left the city he was employed [illegible] painting for the [illegible] church of the Germans [illegible]. It is said that [illegible] with Durer's painting [illegible] ... [illegible] admiringly and [illegible] that had he not seen it he could not have believed it.

### PERSONALITIES.

Governor Butler seems to be [illegible] hide dear.—Boston Courier.

Irving don't make up his face [illegible] the play of "The Bells."

Wm Cuffa, colored, said to be 113 years [illegible], died in Plainfield, N J, on Tuesday.

Francis Murphy, the temperance [illegible], is in Boston for the first time.

Chas S Offut, the new speaker of the [illegible] tucky house, is 27 years of age.

Tennyson will be introduced to the [illegible] lords by the Lord Chamberlain and the [illegible] Argyle.

Thomas Nast is in Washington, face to face with the statesmen whom he once [illegible] caricatures.

Colonel David H Strother ("Porte Crayon") is coming home from the City of [illegible] in the spring.

The grave of William Hogarth at Chiswick, which has fallen somewhat into decay, is [illegible] to be restored.

Lord Tennyson is what he will be called, it is said, to please his son. It is no [illegible] the young man.

Professor Edward Hitchcock, Jr, of Amherst, has been appointed professor of physical culture and hygiene at Cornell.

David R Atchison, after whom the city of Atchison, Kansas, was named, lives, at the age of 80 years, on his farm near Plattsburg, Missouri.

General Grant has not smoked a cigar since December 29, writes a New York correspondent, and that means that he is a very sick man.

Francis Gokey, a resident of Rudolph, Wis, who is now in his 102d year, served eight years in the French army and was in the battle of Waterloo.

Professor [illegible] of Nuremburg, Germany, has received an order to cast a bronze statue of the late President Garfield, which is to be erected in San Francisco.

Joseph H Rieman of Baltimore has presented to the city of Cincinnati a portrait of Cecilius Calvert, who proclaimed religious toleration in Maryland.

Congressman Finerty should send a congratulatory letter to the false prophet. The so-called Madhi is just making the British lion roar with his tail twisting.

Frank Crosby of Washington has a patent to register the votes upon questions in the house, by which the vote is cast by simply pressing a button on either side of the desk.

In practicing at the Brasserie de la [illegible], rue St Honore, for his recent match with Vignaux, Schaeffer made a break of [illegible], the largest ever made at the balk game.

Rear Admiral Worden, commander of the Yankee cheese box, the Monitor, that whipped the ram Merrimac in Hampton roads, is [illegible] ill at Newport, R I.

A new violinist from Prague named Ondricek is creating a sensation in Vienna. He is said to approach Paganini nearer than any other violinist that has appeared.

The bonanza kings Flood and Fair are building a palace on Nob Hill, San Francisco. Flood's will cost two millions and Fair's [illegible]. Working men will get some benefit.

Premier Macdonald of Canada lost his temper when the Manitoba delegation appeared before him to redress their grievances, and before the interview was ended he threw its memorial on the floor.

Mr Freshman, who broke Mr Cowen's [illegible] at the Old Guard ball in New York, because Mr Cowen had asked Mrs Freshman to dance with him, has been fined $50 in the court of special sessions.

Camp meeting John Allen, who is [illegible] years old, is beginning to feel the effects of age. In the last four months he has read the Bible through and half the New Testament the second time.

Signor Ferrari, a tenor who is rapidly rising into prominence abroad, was a lawyer in Alexandria, Egypt, until ruined by the English bombardment, when he took to the stage. The awful effects of war are far reaching.

Chief Justice Salmon P Chase still sleeps in a grave unmarked except by a small block of granite, although a friend set on foot a movement some time ago to remove his remains and erect a costly monument to his memory.

Lamar is said by his Mississippi friends to be one of the few poor men in the United States senate. Of late years most of his salary has gone to pay old debts [illegible] that only a man of scrupulous integrity would think of paying.

It is announced that Prince William, the eldest son of the German crown prince, has written and delivered a lecture. This appears [illegible] who [illegible] thought that some of the royal [illegible] might have attended.

Mr Vanderbilt's magnificent gift of [illegible] to the student waiters at the Glen House will be very apt to stimulate other young men to follow Longfellow's advice and learn to labor and to wait—although in this case the young men were laboring and waiting in order to learn.

Lieutenant Rhodes of the Dexter is not only a brave but a generous man. The good people of Boston having presented him with a purse of $250 for his noble conduct at Gay Head, he modestly suggested that it should be divided between the crew and officers of the [illegible]. Consent was given.

Ayakeh Kabayama, the son of the commander in chief of the Japanese army and a student at Wilbraham academy, has embraced Methodism and has been disinherited by his father. The young man, it is said, will marry the belle of a Connecticut village and has agreed to change his name.

Robert Laird Collyer went to see Lord Onslow in London the other day, to ask the traveler whether the American newspapers told the truth when they described his conduct with the Villard party as boorish. Lord Onslow denied the soft impeachment and Mr Collyer withdrew much impressed with his lordship.

Dr George Englemann, the St Louis botanist, made notes of the weather several times daily for a period of forty seven years. Recently he finished a pamphlet on the climatology of the Mississippi valley. The day it was returned from the printer Dr Englemann died. He was known in scientific circles throughout the world.

The last signature of Peter Cooper was to a postal card written by his secretary. It was addressed to a gentleman in the west and stated that Mr Cooper took pleasure in sending him a copy of his work on the protective tariff. The card lay unnoticed on Mr Cooper's desk for several days after his death, when it was mailed to the person for whom it was intended.

Extra Billy Smith, the veteran ex-governor of Virginia, has written to a relative in New York giving a synopsis of the events of his life. In the letter he finds occasion to say: "Although I shave with my right hand and with my left hand, I yet am so nervous that I write with great labor and difficulty." He was born two years before the death of General Washington.

Mr [illegible], the editor of the Winnipeg [illegible], is in Chicago. To a reporter he said the talk of the secession of Manitoba from Canada is not sincere. The people there are interested now in a scheme to build a railroad, at a cost of about $30,000,000, to Hudson bay, whence wheat may be shipped to Liverpool. From that port on Hudson bay to Liverpool is no farther than from New York to Liverpool.

In 1835, of the five [illegible] boys in Vermont two went to Iowa, two to Georgia and one stayed at home on the farm. William and E E were the Georgia immigrants. The former made $600,000, but that fortune was swept away during the war. Then he made $300,000 more and died. E E is worth $250,000. The Iowa brothers are scraping along, and the Vermont brother is poor.

Captain Tuttle, a veteran whaler and explorer who has a marvelous history, is in Leadville. He and his crew were wrecked off the Cannibal island, where they were killed and eaten by the natives except the captain, who was crowned king. He wielded the scepter for many years, but finally was rescued to the Sandwich islands. He is now in the States trying to regulate the tariff [illegible]. He is 72 years old, but hale and hearty.

The turf scandals grow thicker in England. Charles Wood, one of the foremost jockeys, although he has received his license, can not get many mounts, for he has a dubious character. Even Archer is looked upon with suspicion. It is [illegible] Plunger Walton means when he says these fellers had better leave him alone or he will make it extremely unpleasant for them. A suit begun by Lady Stamford against Frederick Johnston and Lord Ailesbury, based on an allegation of turf fraud, involves the prince of Wales.

Sunday C
SUNDAY MORNI

AFT

### THE CHRIS

The cathedral at
finest in Spain. It
such treasures as
Toledo but it has
much consequence
was an architect in
same pop under th
[illegible] unfortunately
streets have been
which give it rather
up appearance
distance it has
towers al [illegible] its sou
did pile of florid Go
looking pinnacles
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boast of such wealt
as Seville or Toledo
treasures which are
wonderful crucifi
Papamoscas. To
en is said the follo
of those told o the
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there lived a certain
Mogica, who was
and a man of immen
He was greatly feare
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inhuman of men
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ture his servants an
mies. He neither f
and was hated by
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whom had died in
mysterious fashions
kept in such strai
that they rebelled a
punished by being
geons of the castle,
died insane and by
the other aided by
his escape and fled
A few years pass
the world of Burg
news that Count Ca
found in his room
dead. It was rum
had been poisoned
he was surprised
that it had not hap
who could have for
culprit. And then
the public mind w
convicted of the cr
and brought to jus
world. Burgos
a devil of Count C
long time no one
had committed the
servant, a sort of
Fernando, who was
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iting his father at V
ill and supposed to
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CLOSING QUOTATIONS

N. P. Comm [illegible] North Pa [illegible] pf'd [illegible] Oregon Imp [illegible] Western Union [illegible] Transcontinental [illegible]

W. Hyde Wisconsin [illegible] Maynard [illegible] Waite Rosebury [illegible] Lagsdale Olympia [illegible] Cameron Seattle

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## SONALITIES.

ter seems to be a man of
tin Courier.

ake up his face a particle in
Bells."

lored, said to be 113 years old,
d, N. J., on Tuesday.

phy the temperance advocate,
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l be introduced to the house of
d Chamberlain and the duke of

is in Washington, face to face
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d H. Strother, "Porte Cray-
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William Hogarth at Chiswick,
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on is what he will be called, al-
s, it is said. It is no credit to

ward Hitchcock, Jr., of Amherst,
ted professor of physical cul-
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hison, after whom the city of
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nt has not smoked a cigar since
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y, a resident of Rudolph, Wis.,
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z of Nuremburg, Germany, has
er to cast a bronze statue of the
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keman of Baltimore has present-
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ert, who proclaimed religious
Maryland.

Finerty should send a congrat-
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y of Washington has a patent
tes upon questions in the house
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r side of the desk.

g at the Brasserie de la Marine
Honore, for his recent match
Schaeffer made a break of 500,
r made at the balk game.

al Worden, commander of the
e-box," the Monitor, that whipped
mac in Hampton roads, is criti-
wport, R. I.

ist from Prague, named Ondricek,
nsation in Vienna. He is said
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has appeared.

kings, Flood and Fair, are each
ace on Nob Hill, San Francisco,
st two millions, and Fair's three,
will get some benefit.

odonald of Canada lost his temper
itoba delegation appeared before
ts grievances, and before the in-
nded he threw its memorial on the

an, who broke Mr. Cowen's nose
hard ball in New York, because
d asked Mrs. Freshman to dance
been fined $50 in the court of
s.

ing John Allen, who is now to
eginning to feel the effects of an
ast four months he has read the
and half the New Testament the

arl, a tenor who is rapidly rising
ance abroad, was a lawyer in
Egypt, until ruined by the En-
liment, when he took to the stage
ects of war are far reaching.

e Salmon P. Chase still sleeps in
rkell, except by a small block of
n a lot owned by a friend. The
some time ago to remove his re-
ot a costly monument has sub-

id by his Mississippi friends to be
w poor men in the United States
ate years most of his salary has
ld debts, obligations of a nature
an of scrupulous integrity would
ug.

unded that Prince William, the
the German crown prince, has
olivered a lecture. This explains
o of the White Lady, who probe-
that some of the royal family
ttended.

rbilt's magnificent gift of $300
t waiters at the Glen house was
to stimulate other young men to
ellow's advice and learn to labor
although in this case the young
boring and waiting in order to

Rhodes of the Dexter is not only
generous man. The good people
ving presented him with a purse
is noble conduct at Gay Head, he
ggested that it should be divided
crew and officers of the cutter
given.

abayama, the son of the com-
ief of the Japanese army and
lbraham academy, has embraced
nd has been disinherited by his
young man, it is said, will shortly
le of a Connecticut village, and
change his name.

rd Collyer went to see Lord
ndon the other day, to ask him
her the American newspapers said
n they described his conduct with
arty as boorish. Lord Onslow
it impeachment and Mr. Collyer
ch impressed with his lordship.

Englemann, the St. Louis bota-
tes of the weather several times
eriod of forty-seven years. He
hed a pamphlet on the meteor-
Mississippi valley. The day after
t from the printer Dr. Engel-
He was known in scientific circles
e world.

nature of Peter Cooper was one
ritten by his secretary. It was
a gentleman in the west, and
Cooper took pleasure in sending
his work on the protective tariff
unnoticed on Mr. Cooper's desk
ys after his death, when it was
person for whom it was intended.

y" Smith, the veteran ex-governor
as written to a relative in Troy
ving a synopsis of the events of
he letter he finds occasion to say
shave with my right and write
hand, I yet am so nervous in both
ith great labor and difficulty
two years before the death of Gov-
on.

the editor of the Winnipeg Times
To a reporter he said that the
ession of Manitoba from Canada
The people there are interested
me to build a railroad, at a cost
,000, to Hudson bay, whence wheat
d to Liverpool. From the
on bay to Liverpool is no farther
w York to Liverpool.

he five Rawson boys in Vermont
owa, two in Georgia and
e on the farm. William A.
e Georgia immigrants. The for-
600,000, but that fortune was
uring the war. Then William
0 more and died. E. B. is
0. The Lewis brothers are hardly
s, and the Vermont brothers

ittle, a veteran whaler and ad-
has a marvelous history. He is now
He and his crew were wrecked
al island, where they were all
en by the natives, except the cap-
crowned king. He wielded
ny years, but finally went to
ands. He is now in the United
to regulate the tariff on sugar
old, but hale and hearty.

ndals grow thicker in England
one of the foremost jockeys
has received his license again,
y mounts, for he has become
racter. Even Archer is looked
uspicion. It is his care in
alton means when he says that
had better leave him alone
t extremely unpleasant for those
by Lady Stamford against Sir
nston and Lord Alington
legation of turf frauds, and for
nce of Wales.

## AFTERWARD.

O strange, O sad perplexity,
Blind groping through the night.
Faith faintly questions can there be
An afterward of light?

O heavy sorrow, grief and tears,
That all our hopes destroy;
Say, shall there dawn in coming years
An afterward of joy?

O hopes that turn to gall and rue,
Sweet fruits that bitter prove;
Is there an afterward of true
And everlasting love?

O weariness, within, without,
Vain longings for release;
Is there to inward fear and doubt
An afterward of peace?

O restless wanderings to and fro,
In vain and fruitless quest;
Where shall we find above, below,
An afterward of rest?

O death, with whom we plead in vain
To stay thy fatal knife;
Is there, beyond the reach of pain,
An afterward of life?

Ah, yes; we know this seeming ill,
When rightly understood,
In God's own time and way fulfill
His afterward of good.

—Chambers' Journal.

## THE CHRIST OF BURGOS.

The cathedral at Burgos is one of the finest in Spain. It cannot perhaps boast such treasures as those at Seville or Toledo, but it has in its day been of much consequence. Rodrigo Borgia was an archdeacon there before he became pope under the name of Alexander VI. Unfortunately now houses and streets have been built up around it, which give it rather a mean and blocked up appearance. But when seen at a distance it has a superb effect; and towers above its sourroundings, a splendid pile of florid Gothic, with bride-cake looking pinnacles like those of Milan cathedral. But although Burgos cannot boast of such wealth and church silver as Seville or Toledo, she still has two treasures which are unique. One is the wonderful crucifix and the other is Papamoscas. To both are attached legends, and the following is one of the best of those told of the Christ of Burgos.

Toward the end of the 12th century there lived a certain count named Castro Mogica, who was chancellor of Burgos and a man of immense wealth and estates. He was greatly feared by the inhabitants, for he was one of the most cruel and inhuman of men, and for the mere pleasure of seeing suffering would torture his servants and laugh at their agonies. He neither feared God nor man, and was hated by every one who knew him. He had had two wives, both of whom had died in rather sudden and mysterious fashions; his two sons were kept in such straitened circumstances that they rebelled against him, and were punished by being thrown into the dungeons of the castle, where one of them died insane and by his own hand, while the other, aided by the servants, made his escape and fled to Palestine.

A few years passed and one morning the world of Burgos was startled by the news that Count Castro Mogica had been found in his room, lying on the floor, dead. It was rumored about that he had been poisoned. No one could say he was surprised; the only wonder was that it had not happened before. But who could have done it? Who was the culprit? And then the question arose in the public mind would the man or men convicted of the crime be held guilty and brought to justice for ridding the world and Burgos in particular of such a devil as Count Castro Mogica? For a long time no one could discover who had committed the crime. The head servant, a sort of major domo, named Fernando, who was at first suspected, as being known to have hated his master, was away at the time of the murder, visiting his father at Valencia who was very ill and supposed to be dying. At last a small bottle of a deadly poison was discovered in the room of a young criado (servant) who had been cruelly maltreated by the count, and who had been often heard to threaten to do something desperate to his master if he ever got a chance. In vain the boy protested his innocence. Circumstances looked strangely against him, and in spite of his assurances that he knew nothing about the matter, he was thrown into prison, to be kept until the new count could be sent for and return to see justice done. This took a long time, for in those days there were few who could write, and the letter or message had to be sent by hand. At last however some one was found who was going to Palestine and willing to undertake the charge.

Fernando, when he heard the news, came back from Valencia and took charge of the castle and everything in it until his young master's return; meantime, the boy, Pedro, languished day after day in prison. Fernando was much shocked when he heard that his old master was dead. He had been his servant for many years, and although he detested him as much as the rest of the world, he had contrived to obtain an ascendency over the mind of the old count, by means of pretending to be a sorcerer, and he had often frightened the count into leaving him in comparative peace, when the other servants were being maltreated to afford their master amusement. He, of course, was the proper person, so every one thought, to take the charge of things till his young master came home, and a more faithful and devoted servant would be hard to find, so every one said

After many months of weary waiting the young count returned and was received with open arms by Fernando, who had known him as boy and man. The young Count Mogica had been a mere youth when he escaped from his father's tyranny and now returned a fine robust looking man, much bronzed by the suns of Palestine and in every way a worthy descendant of the noble family to which he belonged. After hearing the circumstantial evidence of the case against Pedro, who was still in prison he decided that the boy was the poisoner of his father and he was condemned to be executed in a month. The anguish and despair of Pedro were terrible to witness, and he pleaded his innocence so well that the young count was moved to tears and wavered much in his opinion as to the guilt of the poor boy. But who else could have done it? And the sentence was given.

"Cristo mio!" cried Pedro, extending his arms to heaven, when he heard his fate, "Cristo mio and Nuestra Senora are my only help now. Help me to prove my innocence!" he cried as he was carried away to prison again.

The morning after the trial was over a Burgalese merchant arrived from sea who stated that he had seen a crucifix with the Saviour upon it, steering itself across the bay of Biscay. This astounding piece of news frightened the people of Burgos almost out of their wits.

"Pedro's prayer has been heard and the Christ is coming to prove his innocence," they said.

The crucifix appeared and performed many miracles as it passed along to a convent in the town. It healed many sick and raised 10 men from the dead, and finally brought so many offerings to the convent that the archbishop ordered it to be brought to the cathedral, which was accordingly done. A few evenings after these things had happened the young count was sitting reading in his private room in the dusk of the evening when suddenly his father appeared before him and sat down in a chair not far off. He could hardly believe his eyes and for some seconds he sat staring at the ghost without a word. At last the ghost of the old count said, "Why do you harbor my murderer?"

"Your murderer?" replied his son; "why your murderer is lying in prison and will be executed in a few weeks."

"My murderer is in this house," returned the ghost "and I can prove it to you, but you, on your side, must promise to do exactly as I bid you."

The young count promised after some hesitation. The ghost then said "you must give a banquet."

"But it would be unseemly so soon after your death," cried the son, "and people would think me crazy, for it is not the custom here to give banquets except on great occasions."

"Let them think what they like. Do as I bid you. It is a great occasion. It will save that boy Pedro, who never did me any harm, from a shameful death."

"Well, suppose I give the banquet, what will happen?" inquired the young count.

"I shall sit between two of the guests, invisible to them, but clearly visible to you and the man who poisoned me, and if you ever saw guilt depicted on a human face, you will see it on his."

The ghost then departed and the young count wondered if he were going mad to see such visions. For several days he did nothing about the banquet but wandered about moping and unhappy, fearing for his mind. One evening he was pondering over his extraordinary hallucination, when he heard a voice beside him say: "Remember your promise. You still harbor my murderer in your house," and turning he saw the ghost sitting beside him.

At this moment Fernando, the major domo came in, carrying lights, and had advanced almost to the table near which the count was sitting when his face suddenly changed in expression; he turned a deadly white, his eyes starting from their sockets as they lighted on the chair in which the ghost of the old count was sitting. Both the candles fell from his hands on the floor and went out.

"How careless you are, Fernando," cried the young count angrily, "and what is the matter with you that you look as though you had seen a ghost?"

"And so I have," muttered Fernando between his teeth as he tremblingly tried to relight the candles; but his hand shook so much that finally he took them outside to relight them.

"You know now whom to deal with," said the ghost to his son, and with these words he departed.

When Fernando returned he gave a hurried look at the chair in which his former master had sat, but seeing no one there, he recovered his spirits and the evening passed without any remark about the ghost.

The young count had a troubled night. He was loth to believe that Fernando, an old and trusted servant, and one who had often helped him and his brother in their scrapes with their father, had actually taken the old count's life, villian though he was. Few knew better than he how tyrannical, how cruel and exasperating the old count could be, but to take his life—that was a different thing, it was going a little too far to take away for the sake of anybody that which could not be given back again. As he reflected upon the horror of his situation, he remembered how thoroughly and with his whole soul his father had enjoyed life. Even his most fiendish actions seemed to afford him the utmost delight. And his life was taken away by—it was too horrible to think of!—by a servant whom he had trusted confidentially, who almost knew the innermost workings of his mind, and who had been the truest friend that his children had ever had. After all that Fernando had done for the family in general, would it be right to betray him, and hand him over to justice? was the thought which haunted the young count. For several days he pondered over the matter until he nearly went mad with doubts and mental struggles. The ghost of his father came to him every night and stood by his bed-side with glaring, furious eyes, and reproached him for his pusillanimity. "Is a servant to be more considered than your father?" it inquired angrily.

At last the poor young man was driven so desperate that he determined to take his father's advice and invite his friends to dinner and see what effect it would have upon Fernando.

It was not the custom in Spain even in those days any more than now to have banquets except on great occasions. Hospitality as it is known in England is an unheard of thing there. After a tournament or when the king came to a city it was thought needful to give a banquet but not as an everyday matter. Therefore when the young count sent out his invitations, the nobility of Burgos was startled to its depths. "The Castro Mogica must be mad," they said, but in spite of their suspicious and ill-natured gossip, no one who had been invited refused to go. All the guests wondered, but were delighted that anything so strange as a dinner party should have fallen to their lot. When the evening came the great palace of the Castro Mogicas was blazing with light. The dining hall was radiant with candles and glittered with brightness. The table and buffet groaned with old family plate. The young count received his guests with great courtesy and cordiality, but his face wore a curiously anxious look which was remarked by all the guests. At times one could almost have said that the young man looked haggard and old.

The dinner began. It was choice and excellent, and the guests, who most of them, appreciated a delicate, well-ordered meal with various dainties, enjoyed themselves very much. The hilarity and enjoyment were at their hight when the young count, who sat at the head of his table, saw his father's ghost walk in and seat himself between two of the guests who had been his most bitter and sworn foes during his lifetime. The two hidalgos, who had been up to that time, very conversational and warm in their political discussions, shivered as the ghost of the old count sat down between them.

"It is very cold all of a sudden," said the one to the other. "Must be a draught somewhere."

But from that time their conversation ceased and they sat cold and silent till toward the end of the meal. The ghost of the old count had seated itself on the opposite side of the table from the door, not far from his son, so that any one coming in could not see him at once, yet could not pass him over without notice in serving the young master of the house.

Fernando had felt himself in his element all the evening. He liked the importance of a banquet and bustled about hither and thither feeling very happy in having company about him once again. He hated solitude and reveled in gaiety and plenty of noise. Hardly had the ghost of the old count taken his place than Fernando appeared with some dainty dish, held high in the air, his face burning with radient smiles. The young count watched him nervously. He had almost reached his master's chair and was just preparing to place the dish in front of him, when his eye fell upon the two hidalgos between whom the ghost of his old master was sitting. In an instant his face became ashy pale, his body and hands trembled, the costly dish of dainty food dropped upon the floor and was broken to atoms, and Fernando stood and gazed stupified at his old master. His eyes started from their sockets, his mouth opened and his jaw dropped, and all the guests got up from their seats in a fright at seeing him look like that.

"What is the matter with the man?" they all cried.

Fernando's terror only lasted a few seconds. But meanwhile the young count saw his father rise and approach his chair.

"Who is right now, you or I?" he whispered, as he passed and disappeared. When he was sure that the ghost was gone, the young count said to his guests, who looked pale and horror stricken:

"My servant is subject to fits. Do not mind him. He is an old and faithful creature, and so we overlook his failings."

Fernando appeared no more that night but retired to his room under the plea of being ill. The two hidalgos whose conversation and warm friendship had been interrupted by the presence of the ghost became communicative and friendly once more. And the dinner party ended with no more unpleasant accidents.

The young count, in spite of what had happened, was sorely perplexed and sorry. He could not bear to deliver over to an ignominious death one who had been so kind and good to him and his brother when they were cruelly oppressed by their father. For a few days after the dinner party, therefore, he did nothing. But his father's ghost haunted and worried him so continually that he determined to give Fernando one more chance.

There was a great feast day of the church approaching, and he ordered Fernando to be in readiness to attend him to high mass. The day came, the cathedral was crowded to overflowing, the miraculous crucifix rose dark and solemn in the center of the nave, and as the young count, followed by Fernando, passed close to it on their way to the high altar, the Christ of Burgos detached its right arm and pointed with the outstretched hand at Fernando while at the same time the blood began to flow from the feet, hands and side.

"A miracle! miracle!" shouted the people who stood near, as they looked and stared. There was a tremendous uproar, and the bishop had the cathedral doors closed and made the people walk past the crucifix one by one. At last it was Fernando's turn to approach. No sign had been made hitherto, and the people were beginning to think that the culprit had escaped, when the Christ again raised his hand and pointed at Fernando, while the blood flowed once more from feet, and side. Fernando, his face white as death, and shaking all over, the very picture of abject fear, was taken more dead than alive to the court of justice, where he confessed to having poisoned his former master the night he left for Valencia. He described minutely how he had put the liquid into the soup and then placed the bottle in Pedro's room, hoping that he would be suspected. Then he begged his young master to forgive him on the score of the love he had borne him for whose sake he had rid the world of such a monster. But the count was inexorable and let justice take its course, and Pedro, when he had almost despaired of deliverance, was raised to Fernando's place in the house of his master, whom he served faithfully until his death many years after.

## How Miss Alcott Made Her Way in the World.

The year 1833 should be marked in every child's calendar with the reddest of red letters, for in that year Louisa May Alcott, the "Aunt Jo" of every American household, was born. Germantown, Pa., was the city of her birth, but the little town of Concord, Mass., has for the last twenty years possessed another claim to fame in her residence there. Her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, famous as a teacher and philosopher, was during her youth a poor hard-working man, and his three older daughters were reared in the stern discipline of poverty, the best of all instructors. Before she was in her teens Louisa began to compose stories to amuse her sisters and friends, and when in her 16th year the family moved from Concord to Boston, she chose story writing as her profession and set diligently to work. At first she met with ill success, but perseverance backed by awakening talent won the day, and in a few years she was able to make her own living by her pen. Then the civil war broke out, and eager to do something for her country, she went to Washington to nurse the wounded soldiers, afterwards publishing her experiences there under the title of "Hospital Sketches," which won her considerable popularity in the north. Her labors in the hospital, however, brought on an attack of typhoid fever, which nearly killed her, and from the effects of which she has never fully recovered. Five years after, in 1868, she published the first volume of "Little Women," the books on which, despite her numerous other works, her fame will always rest. It is one of the best books for children ever written. In it she has drawn largely from life, and it is generally known that she pictured in "Meg," "Jo," "Beth" and "Amy" herself and her three sisters, she being "Jo," the representative tomboy of America. Her sister May, the "Amy" of "Little Women," exhibited a painting in the great Paris Salon of 1878, but the fame of the family, notwithstanding the father's eminence, will rest upon the shoulders of "the children's friend." The young people of Concord, and the old people, too, are her warm and sincere admirers, and she is at once her father's worthy companion, her mother's prop and assistant, her sister's counselor, and the friend, confident, playmate and unconscious example of the score of young folk whom she gathers about her. In person she is a tall, stately woman with blue eyes, brown hair, a pleasant, smiling face, and a rather prominent lower jaw, indicating the quiet firmness which underlies her character. She is now close upon 50 years old, but with a heart as young and warm as at 15, ever ready with sympathy for sorrow or joy, the especial friend of children, and more than all, of the much abused boys, who possess a very large piece of her heart. Her teachings and her practices are like those of the Master whom she so faithfully serves, and as, after the labors of the past years, she rests contentedly in her pleasant home, she has no warmer blessing from the personal friends who know and value her than from the thousands whom she has strengthened, taught, helped and amused by her ever welcome pen.

## A PROUD WOMAN.

John Vandor's sky had always been cloudless. He had seen life through a rose lined haze, and had walked roughshod over its meadow bloom. Naturally he forgot or never knew that somewhere and sometimes there were sodden paths to tread, that the meadow bloom turned to rustling broom stalks, and the sky to "under-roof of doleful grey." He was sunshiny because he had never passed into the shadows. To have a purse well filled without knowing who fills it, to open your hand for a gift of fortune and have it drop in carelessly, to win love without seeking it—in short, to play at living is pleasant occupation, but very poor discipline. Perhaps John Vandor was a trifle selfish, in spite of his inexhaustible good nature, his intelligence, his invariable "good form."

Agnes Earle was the sort of girl men call dashing and women—out of respect to their own preferences—dare not classify. She had large and unreadable eyes, matched to a shade by a profusion of crinkled hair, and set off by long, almost curly lashes—lashes that would have made the Sistine Madonna a half coquette. Her complexion was that rich, deep, yet perfectly clear olive one sees more often in best Spanish portraits than in American life. From remote ancestors she had perhaps Spanish blood in her veins. In figure she was neither so tall as Diana nor so mature as Juno; neither lithe nor willowy describe her exactly, though either may help to indicate the subtle something in her carriage which made her as graceful in movement as in repose, in speech as in silence, in alert attention as in self-saturated reverie. Indeed Agnes Earle would have been almost beautiful if she had no other charm than the wonderfully pretty hands which had made John Vandor fall half in love with her when they first met, and helped to persuade him that he loved her ever after.

Vandor was not exactly handsome. He was fine-looking. One could not help but admire his physique, and one could not help noticing, in looking him full in the face, that he had brains.

These two began by liking each other somewhat blindly and altogether unreasonably. He liked in her the brilliance and dash of her style, the suggestive fluency of her small talk, and above all, her compelling beauty. She liked in him a certain strength, a certain suggestion of restrained power, which seemed to completely underlie his obvious conceit and his superficial empiricism of thinking, and she liked his open-handedness, his big, brave ways, his love of dogs and horses and of "all outdoors."

These young people were second cousins, but they had not met or known much of each other until he was a man of twenty-six and she a woman of nineteen. He had come to California for no good reason—for no reason. One Saturday afternoon, after a week of some comprehensive 'doing' of San Francisco, he walked into Richard Earle's study at Berkley, bearing a note of introduction from Cousin Mary, who lived in Albany. He found a bronzed grizzly, curt and gruff, who scowled him a dubious welcome without rising.

"How long have you been in the state, young man?" asked the host.

"Just ten days—two in Sacramento; eight in San Francisco."

"Are you broke?"

"Do you mean out of funds?" asked the guest, smiling in spite of himself.

"I mean broke—b-r-o-k-e; busted, perhaps you say. Come here to-morrow?"

"No thank you. I came to pay you my respects, and wish you a very good day."

And second cousin Vandor, turning on his heel, quietly left the room.

In the hall he was arrested by the unmistakable rustle of feminine drapery, just in time to avoid a collision with a lady.

"I beg your pardon," he said, rather stiffly.

"Have you been quarreling with papa?"

The young lady smiled while she asked the question, and all the stiffness had gone from his voice as he replied: "Not exactly; I am a cousin of your father's—of yours, too, by the way—and I had come to be very civil to my relative. Your father thought I had come to borrow money."

He had forgotten his anger; forgotten that he ought to have been in full retreat.

"Come back with me, and let me explain. I'll make him apologize. Our cousin must not go away in such a fashion, with the afternoon sun about to go down upon his wrath. I don't wonder you were angry; but then, 'twas only father."

"Your cousin had much rather accept the family apology from you," said Vandor, laughing. "However, I'll go back and try and explain that I'm not 'broke.'"

Agnes led the way, and marched straight to her father's side. She bent and kissed him lightly, and then standing directly in front of him, she shook at him one taper finger, saying, with an inimitable drawl "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Why didn't he come here at once, then," snarled the bronzed grizzly.

"Ah ha! and that's the reason you send our cousin away with your awful bluntness. Now please understand, Da"—she called him "Da"—"that I shall permit no such high handed acting. Come here, cousin, and notice how meekly he shakes hands."

By this time both men were laughing, and Agnes smiled complacently and left the room. The second cousin masculine shook hands and the elder soon became interested in news from his old home. When Miss Earle re-entered the room, an hour later, she saw that the cousins were on the best of terms with each other, and judiciously invited the young man to go out on the porch with her and watch one of their show sunsets. 'Judiciously' means that the wise young woman did not intend that the others should have a chance to become bored with each other.

From being a mere looker-on in Vienna, Vandor became enamored of 'our glorious climate,' and resolved, with the calm far-seeing discretion of 26, to invest the major portion of his fortune in California securities. Fortunately, Richard Earle was a wise mentor. No one knew the ins and outs of San Francisco trade better than he; and Vandor managed to steer clear of Pine street, and looked most of his money into the walls of a big bonded warehouse. From being enamored of our state and our climate, it was easy enough to fall in love with one of our loveliest girls; and before their knowledge of each other had lasted a year, Agnes made herself believe that she loved him well enough to become his wife; and all this with the full consent of gruff Richard Earle.

At a point on the lowest shelf of the Berkely foothills about midway between the south hall of the university and the grounds of the state institute for the deaf, dumb and blind is a covered cistern, in which is gathered the outflow of a dozen mountain springs. This point is the vantage ground of a superb out look. To the south, the farthest visible horizon is marked by the rounded shoulders of Loma Prieta, ten miles southwest of San Jose. To the north, in the farthest discernable distance, are the low hills between Petaluma and Santa Rosa, waving line of the deepest indigo at the base of the blue sky. There are three evenings in October and three in April when, looking from Berkely, the sun sets directly behind the Farallones, and against its exaggerated and distorted disk the curious clusters of black rocks stand out like silhouettes.

It lacked less than an hour of sunset when Agnes climbed to the little knoll and stood beside the queer, cone shaped cistern roof. The fair scope of land and sea and sky unrolled like a scroll from her very feet, west and south and north.

A little path meandered at an upward angle around in a southerly curve in the broad hillside. Along this path came a young man, with a dog at his heels and a gun under his arm. It was John Vandor, trudging home from a contraband sally after unlawful wing shots. Agnes did not heed his approach, and he leaned against the fence scarcely a rod away, with the dog at his feet and a cigar in his mouth.

It is idle to try and attain the impossible—to put into actual thinking and tangible words the loveliness of that evening scene. Looking due south, over the apparently perfectly level of Oakland and Alameda, the southern arm of the bay, which gleams under the morning sun like a narrow silver ribbon that a boy might jump across, was a river of indigo, with scarcely a visible ripple on all its surface. A wall of smoke arose above the houses of the city; its base in gloom, its coping lighted with yellow flame.

"I like it, Agnes; do you?"

Agnes turned at the sound of his voice, and there was a trace of dissatisfied surprise in her tones of welcome.

The young man would have been dull indeed if he had not noticed, and spiritless if he had not been piqued. "You surely don't wish to keep the picture quite to yourself, do you?"

"No, it was the immediate foreground only that I cared to monopolize."

"Cared is past tense, Agnes."

"Care, then."

"'Care then' isn't grammar."

She looked at him disdainfully for an instant, and then looked another way.

"You will be sorry for this sometime," the young man said, quietly but very gravely. "If I have offended you, let me know how; I'm always ready enough to apologize, am I not?"

"Too ready."

"Too ready?"

"Yes. I am as tired of this interminable scene-making as you can possibly be—this 'kiss and make up' condition of affairs. We are engaged; we have exchanged vows and rings and sophistries—"

"Sophistries?"

"Yes; have we not declared over and over again that we love each other above all else? It is a—an error. Each of us loves his own way better than sweetheart or lover. Is it not so?"

"For you, possibly; not for me."

If she had looked more closely at him as she spoke, she would have noticed that his face wore an expression she had never before seen. John Vandor's forehead carried a frown as black as the shadows of the forest hillsides above San Pablo, and there was the precise sort of glitter in his brown eyes that the usual fictionist describes as "baleful." But she did not notice; and when he said, slowly and painfully, as if every word cost him a moment of physical pain, "Do you want your freedom back again, Agnes?" she answered him, with the defiant ring of assured proprietorship in her lark-like voice:

"Why, yes, for a while, if you please."

"It shall be until you please to tire of it," was all he said.

He strode down the hillside slope without a single good-bye, and she continued to stand with a scornful smile, while the afterglow faded out of the sky. But the smile faded with the waning flush in the western skies, and with the darkness came a sudden dread—a dread she had not known or dreamed of. "Will he ever come back?" she thought. "Will he?" she said aloud. An obtrusive boot-owl screeched a shrill reply, and the proud girl found it anything but reassuring.

She had been so sure of John Vandor's love, had taken it so for granted, that no daring seemed too great. She had thought it did not greatly matter how courtship fared, since marriage would be master on the morrow. She was prepared to be to her husband all that a wife ought to be; but to abate one jot of her freedom in compliance to her betrothed—that was another matter.

The morrow came and the to-morrow's morrow; but John Vandor did not come with them. One day Agnes went to her father's study. In her eyes were unwonted tears. She told him everything. He waited until she stopped crying; then he said—and, though the words were the words of Richard the bear, the tones of his voice had in them all the tenderness of the father—"It will serve you right if you two never meet again; but you will."

The whistle of the midnight locomotive startled the echoes asleep in the Madera freight house; in the freight house, because there was nothing else in Madera big enough to harbor an echo. First-class passengers sleep aboard trains on the first stage of the Yosemite trip. Richard Earle had been asleep in his section three hours. What to him was the yellow moonlight that shone on an ocean of yellow grain? But for Richard Earle's traveling companion there was no sleep while that moonlight lasted. It was to Agnes a new glamour; and of glamour she had but little in the two years then past. She was a proud girl, and braver than most; but the prolonged and unexplained absence of her lover had been no passing grief. If the world did not suspect—if even her father did not fully know—the brown eyes of John Vandor would have winced for his unforgiveness could he have looked into hers for a glance's span. Ill she was not; sad she was not. But in her eyes was a weary look that the world never noticed, and beneath her vigorous health was a nervous, craving unrest that even her father never saw.

When the train drew up to the station Agnes still sat in her open section, peering with longing eyes into wonderland. Half an hour after the train had settled itself for the night, a tall girl in brown linen and Cruikshank sunshade was walking alone down the track towards Merced, with her feet in the fairy light (and the cinder dust of the uneven roadbed), following the waning moon.

"I wonder if it would be imprudent as well as improper to go to sleep in the wheat Ruth-like and romantic?"

She spoke aloud, but nothing in the profound stillness answered her. The moon had touched the far horizon, silvering the crest of the west sidehills. Despite herself, the girl was a trifle tired and very sleepy.

"Are these poppies in the wheat?" she asked herself, smiling. "What if I go to sleep for just five minutes, who shall say me nay—or care?"

It was a long five minutes. The first meadow lark staid his shrill matins lest he should waken her, and a tall young man on a piebald mare checked his gallop with startled abruptness to see a woman's figure in a linen dress, asleep—or dead—by the supervisor's highway.

The piebald mare stood still, nibbling the milky wheat. The young man approached the recumbent folds of linen, half hidden under the Cruikshank hat. Quite as a matter of course he knelt beside her, and gently pushed back the broad brim of the big hat. The first ray of the rosy morning fell upon the sleeping face. The eyes of the young man opened their widest in recognition. Then the eyes of the young woman opened also, only to close again as she murmured something he could not catch. He bent more near. Surely, it was in a dream she spoke:

"And you have come back to me at last—to hear me say I am sorry."

You ask, where was her woman's pride, that she gave back her freedom without the asking? That, young gentlemen and misses, is something no one may answer for any one else.

Perhaps Richard the bear was not so phenomenally cool as he looked when he said to truant and captor an hour later, "Where the deuce have you two been, anyhow?"

## A Will in a Letter.

The Hoppe will case ended at Westminster, Md., on Monday, 21st instant, by the admission of the will to probate in the Orphans court, and the payment by the executors to the legatee, Mrs. Ann Eliza Byers, wife of John Byers, of $25,000 of the $40,000 devised by the testator. This case has been strongly contested. J. Henry Hoppe was a citizen of Westminster, and died intestate in January, 1881. His estate amounted to about $180,000. The executors had proceeded very far in closing up when Eliza Ann Byers and John Byers, her husband, through their attorneys, presented to the Orphans court a paper as a will. The paper was a writing upon the back of a letter to Mrs. Byers on some business, and was as follows;

Ann, don't worry yourself about this matter, as you see you are almost cut out on every side by your father and your mother, but you have been a faithful daughter to me, and have obeyed me, and you have seen a great deal of trouble. Don't worry yourself, but take things easy, and do the best you can for the present. I have prospered and have accumulated a great deal of money together, and I intend to do what I please with it. And, Ann, after my death you are to have $40,000. This you are to have, will or no will. Take care of this letter until my death. Ann, keep this to yourself.

J. HENRY HOPPE.

To ELIZA ANN BYERS.

Mrs. Byers, to whom the letter was written, was Miss Eliza Ann Geatty, and was reared by Mr. Hoppe Mr. Hoppe had but one child, a son, who died before his father, leaving a wife and several children. The paper was contested by the executors as a forgery. The case was removed from the circuit court of Carroll to that of Washington county, where it was tried in June, 1882. The jury, after a ten days' trial, decided the paper to be genuine, having been written and signed by J. Henry Hoppe. A new trial was asked for and refused, and the case was taken to the court of appeals. The court of appeals sustained the court below. The paper, or letter, was again presented to the orphans' court of the county. Issues were framed and taken to the court of appeals again to determine whether or not the letter was a testamentary paper and last Friday week the court decided it to be sufficient as a will. The letter was presented to the orphans' court again as above stated, and the executors paid $25,000 of the $40,000 devised by the will. The legatee is entitled to two years' interest on the legacy, and the principal and interest amount to $48,800.—N. Y. Times, January 231.

## Female Tenacity of Life.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively earlier period. In plants the seminate blossoms die earliest and are produced on the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than female. Devergo asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 in the United States in 1870 committed suicide, to 285 women.

Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration have a great majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionally long lived; the colored man is exceptionally short lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough proclaims that these are from two to six per cent. more males born than females, yet there are more than six per cent. of females in the living populations. From which statistics we conclude that all women ought to marry, and as men are likely to become so scarce they cannot be sufficiently prized by the other sex.—Toronto Globe.

GRATE FIRES.—Not every person can make a good fire in a grate, however. Stinginess of material is out of the question, for grates are voracious in appetite. Plenty of shavings or paper, kindling-wood or coal must be used until the fire is well under way, else it will go out, and the blackened, heated coals and wood must be picked out piece by piece. After the fire is started the hearth ought to be carefully wiped out with a cloth wrung out of warm soap suds, then wiped dry with another cloth. In no other way can it be kept clean, and an untidy hearth is, of all things, an eyesore in a well kept room.

The powerful engine at the Spring Garden station in Philadelphia was compelled to stop one day last week on account of the invasion of hundreds of eels of all sizes. Recently the forebay was cleaned for the first time in many years. There were removed 8000 cartloads of mud, aggregating 3600 cubic yards. New screens, with meshes one inch square, were placed at the openings of the conduits leading to the pumps. Through these came the wriggling eels. Three large pailfuls were removed.

Benedict, Md., has 300 inhabitants, of whom 70 are sick with typhoid fever.

## Value of a Shoe.

"Yes, sir, they beat palmistry all hollow. Take yourself, for instance; in your shoe I see vacillation, irresolution, fickleness, a tendency toward negligence or evasion of unpleasant duties, occasional spells of moroseness. Show me any person's foot-covering after two months' wear, or often less than that, and I will tell you that person's character. If both heel and sole are evenly worn level the wearer is clear headed, decisive and resolute, a good business man, a valuable and trustworthy employe, or an excellent wife and mother. If the outside sole is cut through, the wearer, if a man, is inclined to be adventurous, unreliable and spasmodic in all his acts; if a woman, she is predisposed to boldness and wayward tendencies. If the inside of the sole is cut through, it indicates weakness and vacillation in a man and modesty in a woman.

"A few months ago there came into my shop a stranger having a pair of shoes with the outside of the sole worn through, and the toe somewhat cut away, while the heel was nearly as good as new. I said to my wife after he went away, 'That man's a sneak,' and so he was. The very next day a boy came up from the police station to get the shoes and said the wearer had been arrested on a clear case of sneak thieving.

"A certain young man who has patronized me for years was keeping company with two young girls, also customers of mine. I noticed that one of them wore out her shoes on the outside of the sole first, while the other stepped squarely and wore down both shoes alike. I've always had a liking for the young fellow, and knowing that he was wavering between the two girls, I took him aside one day and showed him the shoes of his flames and told him what I have told you. The result was that he married the square stepper and was happy, while the other girl disgraced herself.

"I can tell something of a person's tendencies by the size of his shoe, the breadth of the sole, the condition of the buttons or strings, the amount of wear on the toe, the condition of the lining, etc. I would not advise a friend to marry a girl who squeezes a No. 4 foot into a No. 2 shoe, for such a one is apt to prove vain, affected and frivolous."

"Do I believe that character can be molded by keeping the shoe properly soled and heeled? Well, it has its influence. The gait of a person is as closely connected with his disposition as the expression of his countenance, though not so easily read by most persons. To continue the wearing of a shoe which runs over only tends to confirm the habit in a person's walk."

"Your job is done sir. Sorry I couldn't give you a better character, but truth is truth, and I never flatter."—Troy Standard.

## Small Talk.

There are people who have no other talent, whom we never call clever, but who do possess this instinct and can talk most sympathetically, while knowing scarcely anything about the individual addressed. There are others who are deficient in this gift, who can only say, "Really" and "Indeed." These "Really" and "Indeed" and "Oh" people are the despair of the dinner-giver. The gay, chatty, light-hearted people who can glide into a conversation easily are the best of dinner-table companions, even if they do sometimes talk too much about the weather and such commonplaces.

It is a good plan for a shy young person, who has no confidence in her own powers of conversation, to fortify herself with several topics of general interest, such as the last new novel, the last opera, the best and newest gallery of pictures, or the flower in fashion; and to invent a formula, if words are wanting in her organization, as to how these subjects should be introduced and handled. Many ideas will occur to her and she can silently arrange them. Then she may keep these as a reserve force, using them only when the conversation drops or she is unexpectedly brought to the necessity of keeping up the ball alone. Some people use this power rather unfairly, leading the conversation up to the point where they wish to enter; but these are not the people who need help; they can take care of themselves. After talking awhile in a perfunctory manner many a shy young person has been astonished by the sudden rush of brilliant ideas, and finds herself talking naturally and without effort. The best way to learn how to talk is, of course, to learn how to think; from full wells one brings up bucketfuls of clear water, but there can be small talk without much thought. The fact remains that brilliant thinkers and scholars are not always good talkers, and there is no harm in the cultivation of the art of conversation, no harm in a little "cramming," if a person is afraid that language is not his strong point. The merest trifle generally suffices to start the flow of small talk, and the person who can use this agreeable weapon of society is always popular and very much courted.

## A Large and Eccentric Family.

Twenty years ago there lived in Belgrade a large family, the father of which was a very eccentric individual. There were nineteen children. They lived in a big house, but one room of which was plastered. The head of the family daily dealt out in stated amounts the food required by the family. The wife was an invalid. Many of the children took peculiar, eccentric turns. They nearly all had remarkably retentive memories. Several were entirely carried away with reading. One would sit for twenty-four hours at a time, neither eating nor sleeping, perusing history and sacred writings. Although appearing idiotic, he could talk intelligently on almost any subject. Another child was fascinated with literature of the dime-novel character. Three of the boys were drowned at once in a lake in Belgrade while gunning. One of the daughters, a little puny girl, died, and her father procured a coffin for her of dimensions suitable for a man. One of the girls, now a woman past the prime of life, is in the insane asylum. One evening last week an Augusta lady, who, twenty years ago was five years of age, and lived a neighbor to the above family, visited the asylum. While moving about among the female patients, she was astonished to hear her name spoken by one of the unfortunates. "That is you, ——— ———," said the patient. "I should have known you by your father." Thus this woman, broken in intellect and shattered in health, recognized the lady whom she had not seen for twenty years, and then only as a 5-year old girl. But two children of this large family now remain alive.

A wild duck took a direction parallel to a locomotive leaving Tarrytown, and it was a close race for two miles, but just before reaching Irvington the bird forged ahead of the engine.

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# GENERAL NEWS.

## Interesting News Items from Various Eastern Points.

### THE BULLS AGAIN "SQUEEZE" THE BEARS.

Discovery of a New Motive Power that is Claimed to Surpass Steam—Big Fire in a Connecticut Town.

**The Prohibition Bill Passes the Iowa House.**

DES MOINES, March 1.—The Kennedy prohibition bill passed the house this afternoon, 52 to 41, republicans voting solidly for it, aided by one democrat. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the liquor chapter of the state code. Its essential part is as follows: Wherever the words "intoxicating liquors" occur in this chapter the same shall be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and all intoxicating liquors whatever, and no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer, and the same provisions and penalties of law in force relating to intoxicating liquors shall in like manner be held and construed to apply to violations of this act, and the manufacture, sale or keeping with intent to sell, or keeping or establishing a place for the sale of ale, wine and beer, and all other intoxicating liquors whatever. The bill will be brought up in the senate Friday, where there is a prohibition majority of 24, and will doubtless be passed.

**A National Reform Convention Called.**

BOSTON, March 1.—At the February meeting of the Massachusetts reform club the secretary was authorized to correspond with liberal reformers all over the union in regard to the advisability of holding a national convention in New York some time in May. The subject called caused lively discussion at a dinner of the club this evening, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions: That the Massachusetts reform club composed of men who have acted respectively with the republican and the democratic parties, invite liberal reformers of different states, who earnestly believe in thorough civil service reform, reduction of revenues and a cessation of silver coinage, to send delegates to a conference of liberal reformers, without distinction of party, to be held at New York in May, 1884, to place in nomination, if it be deemed expedient, candidates for president and vice president in full sympathy with the above club.

**A Young Girl asks for Shelter.**

NEW YORK, March 1.—A young girl claiming to be the daughter of Thomas Fields, of Tweed ring notoriety, who fled to Canada, called at the police station to-night and asked for shelter. She said she was cold and friendless, hungry and homeless, and had visited a number of charitable institutions and they refused to aid her. She said her father placed her in the convent of Notre Dame to be educated, and since then she has never seen him. It was expected, she added, that she would take the veil when she came of age, but she refused to do so. One of the sisters brought her here, and left her to shift for herself and earn her own living. The police placed her in charge of the society for prevention of cruelty to children.

**The Pleuro-Pneumonia Cattle Bill.**

GALVESTON, Feb. 29.—A Fort Worth special says: The pleuro-pneumonia bill, as passed by the house yesterday, is regarded with general disfavor by cattle men in this vicinity. They unanimously agree that the bill can be of no practical benefit to the cattle interests of Texas, and are hopeful of its defeat. Colonel W. O. Young, one of the largest owners in the state, says he don't think, however, that the bill, in its present form, can seriously affect the cattle trade of Texas if the provisions are executed in a proper spirit. He says any violent opposition to the transportation of Texas cattle would transfer the beef refrigerating interest to this state and Texas beef would be sent to all markets of the country.

**Establishing a Quarantine.**

GALVESTON, Feb. 29.—*News'* Austin special: The governor to-day issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine on the coast of Texas. It applies to a vessel from any port south of the 25th degree of north latitude, unless proof that the place has not been infected has been submitted to the governor's special commission, and exception granted. Vessels with clean bills of health and no sickness on board will be detained outside the harbor twenty days. Other crafts the entire season. At Galveston, however, cargoes of vessels with clean bills may be immediately discharged by disinfecting the warehouse at quarantine.

**Advance in the Price of Quinine.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—There was considerable excitement in the quinine market to-day, in consequence of the great fire at the factory of Powers & Weightman. The price of the drug, which has been only in moderate demand for some time past, jumped from $1 48 to $1 80 per ounce. The foreign article, which has been quoted at $1 10 per ounce, went up to $1 50, with only a limited quantity offered at that price.

**Severe Storm.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The storm which swept the Atlantic coast last night and to-day was severe along the New England coast. Many small crafts were driven ashore, but the crews were all rescued, as far as is known. Westerly winds made the tide so unusually low at Sandy Hook that the steamer Circassian grounded in entering the port, but later floated off uninjured. In the interior snow interfered with trains.

**A Strong Protest.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A protest by iron and steel manufacturers and iron ore producers, against Morrison's tariff bill, signed by 822 firms and companies, and representing twenty-one states, has been sent to every senator and representative in congress.

**Suits for Damages.**

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 1.—Suit has been entered against the Connellsville Iron and Coal Company by five widows, whose husbands were killed by the recent explosion in the West Leisenring shaft. The damages are laid at $15,000 in each case.

**Damaged by High Tides.**

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., March 1.—There were extraordinarily high tides along the north shore of Long Island yesterday, and much damage was done to docks.

**Ice Bound.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 1.—The steamer Daniel S. Miller and a barge are fast in the ice in the highlands, with passengers and freight on board.

## A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

### Something that is Claimed will Surpass Steam—A Company Organized.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Announcement is made of a new and remarkable motor known as "The Triple Thermic Motor. The motive power is the vapor of carbon. It has been in practical use in driving a sixty-horse power engine for six months past in a paving cement manufacturing house on West Forty-sixth street, New York.

The discoverer of the means of applying the new power and the inventor of machinery adapted to its use is W. S. Colwell, formerly of Pittsburg. He claims to have been working for many years on the application of the material from which the vapor is generated, bisulphide of carbon, discovered in the last century. The force and power of the vapor in its application far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation are already under more perfect control than steam.

The invention or discovery consists in evolving bisulphide of carbon into a vapor for operating machinery, by generating heat in a generator and transferring it into a vessel containing bisulphide of carbon. The latent heat of the steam is utilized to convert the bisulphide of carbon into vapor, only 118 degrees being necessary to produce this vapor. A prominent engineer of Chicago, giving the result of his examination of the new motor, says: "I saw a fifteen-horse power boiler, with very little fire under it, generating steam which generated the new motor, which in turn ran an engine of sixty-horse power. A syndicate has been formed which controls the invention and its patents. The capital stock is $25,000,000, of which $8,000,000 has already been realized on stock. Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas and ex-Collector Baird of Boston are mentioned as being largely interested in the new motor syndicate.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

A GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The extensive works of the United States Stamping Company, at Portland, this state, are burning. They were filled with machinery for stamping tin, and employed about 500 hands, turning out and shipping six to eight car loads of goods per day. The buildings will be wholly destroyed. The loss is reported to be very large; one report says $2,500,000, and the one room contained $1,000,000 worth of dies. The works of T. H. Pickering & Co., adjoining the stamping works, will be saved. The amount of insurance is not learned.

The first report from Portland that the works of the United States Stamping company were destroyed by fire greatly exaggerated the amount of the loss. The proprietor says the loss, in round figures, is about $400,000; total insurance, $225,000, distributed among forty companies. The works covered about four and one-half acres of ground and are wholly destroyed.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 29.—The opera house here was burned to-night. Loss $50,000. Adjoining property was badly damaged.

## THE STAGE.

MRS. LANGTRY IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The management of the new Park theater has attached the stage property of Mrs. Langtry. The attachment was granted in a suit begun by the proprietors of the theater in which they claim $1500 because of the failure of Mrs. Langtry to give a matinee performance on Tuesday of last week. She says she was sick and her physician ordered her not to leave home.

SALMI MORSE'S WIDOW EN ROUTE.

NEW YORK, March 1.—It is stated here that the widow of Salmi Morse is on her way from California. The manuscript poems, plays and lecture of Mr. Morse will not be unsealed until Mrs. Morse arrives. McGivney's brief theatrical experience, it is said, has cost him $7000. Miss Blackburn thinks of having "On the Yellowstone" rewritten, so that there may be less talk and more acting.

## ACCIDENTS.

AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The new American ship Daniel, from Philadelphia for Hiogo, Japan, was wrecked January 7th, within one week's run of her destination. She had a cargo of 730,000 gallons of refined oil, valued at $71,000; insured. The vessel was valued at $135,000; uninsured.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—Fifteen pounds of dynamite in a small shanty in the lower part of the city, accidentally exploded this morning and damaged sixteen buildings. No one was seriously injured.

Colonel Graham Dukehart, of Baltimore, Md., commander of the G. A. R., writes that he has received very great benefit from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism.

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# IN WALL STREET

### The Bulls Corner the Bears and "Squeeze" them Unmercifully.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Governments quiet. Railway mortgages firm. Transactions in bonds continue on a large scale. The sensation of the day in stock circles was the activity and advance in Lackawanna. Early in the day brokers for the bull pool called in their loaned stock, which commanded 1-32 for the first fifteen minutes of business, the rate, however, soon advancing to 5 per cent. The opening price was 123 regular, 128½ cash. Subsequently it advanced to 135 cash. From midday until the delivery hour the difference ranged from 3½ to 5 per cent.

It became known about 2 that a round amount of stock would be bought in for non-delivery. At 2:15 purchases for non delivery began. Prices opened at 131, ran off to 134½, advanced to 139 6, and dropped to and closed at 130¼. The number of shares bought in "under rule" at those prices was 6,000. Sales of regular meantime ranged from 131@129¾.

THE BEARS' LOSSES ENORMOUS.

Transactions in stock were very heavy, footing up 181,170 shares. The excitement was intense and the losses of the bears enormous. During the squeeze the streets were flooded with rumors of contemplated "twists" in other heavily oversold stocks. The effect of the report was a drive in shorts in the market, and an advance of ¼ to 3 per cent. followed. Union Pacific and Central Pacific made the greatest advances.

Compared with last night's closing prices are generally ¼ to 1¼ per cent. higher.

The *Post* says of the squeeze: "The experience of to-day shows that the contest in the stock market has narrowed down to Gould and Vanderbilt on one side and a well-defined bear party on the other. It also shows that the latter are sure to get terribly punished whenever they get out enough of short interest to make it worth while to squeeze."

Steamers for Europe to-day took $1,100,000 in gold. The Saratoga, for Havana, took out $312,000 in Spanish gold coin.

THE BEARS TRAPPED.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The course of stocks this morning suggests a possibility of the bears having been led into a trap by Vanderbilt's selling and Gould's departure. There was a great rush to cover short sales, and the whole list advanced. Union Pacific was very strong. New York Central was firm though quiet. Central Pacific was strong. Northern Pacific was irregular. At the close the general market was weaker.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money, $1½; closed $1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at $4 86½; sterling exchange, demand, $4 90.

Bonds—3s, 100; 4½s, 113½; 4s, 123¾; Pacific 6s, 29.

Stocks—American Express 94, Canada Pacific 14½, Canada Southern 53¾, Central Pacific 61, C B & Q 122½, Lackawanna 123½, Denver & Rio Grande 17½, Erie 25½, Hannibal & St. Joe 39½, Kansas & Texas 21¾, Louisville & Nashville 46½, Michigan Central 92, Northern Pacific 21¾, Northern Pacific preferred 46¾, Northwestern 17½, N Y Central 11⅛, Oregon Railway and Navigation 90, Oregon and Transcontinental 19½, Oregon Improvement 40, Pacific Mail 50¾, Panama 98, Rock Island 20, St. Paul 90¼, Texas Pacific 20¾, Union Pacific 70, U S Express 57, Fargo 10, Western Union 75.

## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ASSAULTED BY A CONVICT.

JOLIET, Ill., March 1.—A murderous assault was made upon Captain John McDonald, deputy warden of the penitentiary here this afternoon. The assassin is a notorious desperado named Frank Rande. Deputy McDonald, in going his rounds, entered the cellar shop where Rande works. As customary, McDonald stopped at the desk of Keeper Madden to receive his report. While the deputy was talking with the keeper Rande snapped his finger at his keeper, and raised a hand, giving the sign for a request to go to the closet. Madden nodded assent and resumed the conversation with the deputy, whose back was turned toward Rande. The keeper also turned his back to Rande to give an order to another convict. Instantly Rande, who was crossing the room, picked up a heavy iron poker, three feet long and rushed upon Deputy McDonald, striking him on the head.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 29.—Thomas Crittenden, son of ex-United States Marshal Crittenden, and grandson of John J. Crittenden, the noted Kentucky statesman was to-day sentenced for three years to state prison for killing a negro boy named Rose Mosley at Anchorage, Kentucky. Crittenden was a wild, reckless youth, continually getting in trouble. The negro had testified against him, and when he met the boy he killed him with a shotgun. The sentenced man is also related to the governor of Missouri, and for that reason the best legal talent defended him. It was doubtful if the jury would convict him for murder of the negro and the decision was watched with great interest.

BODIES FOUND.

VALLEY CITY, Dak., March 1.—The bodies of the Nelson children have been found. The body of the youngest was found in a snow cave which had been dug by the father for protection for the children from storm. The eldest child had left the cave and wandered off about a mile, where the body was found. The bodies of the father and the children will be buried at Tanbark to-morrow. The body of the father was found several days since. It will be remembered that the three left their cabin in the late blizzard, to go to a straw stack half a mile away, for fuel and lost their way.

FRESH ARRESTS IN THE CROUCH CASE.

JACKSON, Mich., March 1.—J. D. Crouch, youngest son of Jacob Crouch, who, with Mr. and Mrs. White and Moses Polly, were murdered in his house, seven miles southwest of this city, on the night of the 21st of November last, and Dan Shotcomb, Mr. Crouch's son-in-law, were arrested this evening on complaint of Sheriff Winney, on a charge of committing the murder. They were arraigned before Justice Hunt, who committed them to jail to await examination next Friday. It is not known what evidence the officers have against them, but it is claimed they are in possession of some very important circumstantial facts.

HANGING HORRIBLY BUNGLED.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—A special to the *Picayune* from Franklin says: Wm. Moore (colored) was hanged to-day for the murder of Leedram last spring. After Moore had been hanging half a minute it was discovered that the rope was too long and that the feet of the culprit rested on the floor. He was raised to the platform, the rope shortened and the trap again sprung. He died of strangulation.

DYNAMITE SUSPECT DISAPPEARS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—Michael Mann, one of the five dynamite suspects, came here a perfect stranger and boarded in this city last summer. He is about 25 years old and is a supposed deserter from the army. For a while he was a laborer on the D. L. & W. railway. Tiring of this, he enlisted in our regular army, but shortly after deserted. His present whereabouts is unknown.

A CITY TREASURER WANTED.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Francis J. Smith, city treasurer of Bayonne, New Jersey. An expert accountant, it is alleged, discovered a deficit of over $37,000. The complaint only embraces the deficit in the bond, to the amount of $10,000.

TWO NEGROES MURDERED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—Two negroes, on Thursday, camped near the depot of New Bramford. Yesterday morning both were discovered dead in camp. One was shot through the head, and the other was terribly mutilated. Half his head was chopped off with an ax. No clue.

A WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, March 1.—George H. Mills, convicted in Brooklyn the other day of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to be hanged April 18.

SHOOTS HERSELF.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The wife of John Spellmeyer, a jockey, jealous of her husband, shot herself to-night.

## CALIFORNIA.

**The Railroad Tax Suits.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—In the circuit court this morning in the tax suits, Mr. Delmas read a document which Judge Rhodes and himself had prepared, accepting the position the attorney-general offered to confer on them, with the provision that they should have absolute control of the cases and should not be interrupted in taking whatever action they deemed proper. An order to that effect was entered upon the minutes of the court.

The *Post* says: "It has been stated that several hundred thousand dollars has been paid into the court by the railroad company in payment of taxes, but this is without foundation. No money has been offered as such payment. The only thing that has been offered is a sealed document, but whether it is a check for taxes or blank paper has not yet been discovered by the court."

**A Swindler Arrested.**

A. G. West was arrested yesterday, on several charges of larceny. His way of raising money was to order a sewing machine delivered at his residence, on the installment plan, which he sold to pawnbrokers, at the same time changing his residence. Almost every agency in the city was victimized, including small dealers.

**More Aid for Flood Sufferers.**

This morning Mayor Bartlett sent a check for $2,100 to Mayor Charles A. Jacobs, of Louisville, Kentucky, to be distributed as the latter sees fit among sufferers by the Ohio flood in Uniontown, Caseyville Raleigh and Smithland. This makes $7,100 forwarded from this city.

**San Francisco Notes.**

[Special.]—The Oregon got off promptly this morning and has a prospect of a smooth trip.

The weather continues perfect.

It will be a week or ten days before the railroad washouts south are repaired. Trains are only running to Mojave, and traffic between this city and Los Angeles is wholly by water. Several Oregonians here are waiting impatiently for a chance to get south overland.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

Cleared: Steamer Idaho, Carroll, Portland, etc., Goodall, Perkins & Co.; bark Elsinore, Jenks, Nanaimo, J. C. Merrill & Co. Sailed: Steamer Willamette, Meyer, Port Townsend; steamer Oregon, Polemann, Astoria.

**A San Jose Politician Shot.**

SAN JOSE, March 1.—Daniel Bohen capitalist, was shot to-day by James G. Kennedy, chairman of the democratic county committee and superintendent of schools. The trouble grew out of the present investigation into the management of school affairs. Bohen abused Kennedy by calling him and his brothers thieves, and when Kennedy remonstrated Bohen pulled out a knife. Kennedy then fired four shots, two of which inflicted dangerous wounds. The shooter is under arrest.

**Terrible Shooting Affray.**

SAN LUIS OBISPO, March 1.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here to-night in which R. F. Morris, a prominent sheep man of this county, lost his life, and George W. Walker, a carpenter, was probably fatally wounded. There has long existed ill-feeling between the men. They met this evening and began shooting. It is not known who shot first. Morris was killed instantly. It is believed Walker will not live until morning.

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# WASHINGTON.

## The House Discusses the Naval Appropriation Bill.

### MORE OF THE KEIFER-BOYNTON INQUIRY.

Damaging Testimony Against an Ex-Judge of Montana—The President Sends the Civil Service Report to Congress.

**Treasury Statement.**

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during February of $2,581,687; decrease since June 3, 1883, $67,590,074; cash in treasury, $391,293,463; gold certificates outstanding, $108,443,800; silver certificates, $110,107,821; legal tenders, $346,681,016; cash balance available March 1, 1884, $145,631,281.

Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, interest payable by the United States: Principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued but not yet paid, $646,236; interest paid by the United States, $61,150,718; interest repaid by companies by transportation service, $17,945,860; by cash payments, 5 per cent. of the net earnings, $655,193; balance of interest paid by the United States, $4,256,973.

**Standard Silver Dollars.**

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The treasurer of the United States has prepared a statement showing that the total coinage of standard dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, to March 1, 1884, was $166,125,119 held in treasury offices and mints, $126,812,399; outstanding, $39,302,720. Of the amount held by the treasury there are held to redeem outstanding silver certificates $96,247,721, leaving owned by the treasury $30,574,678.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Oates, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information relative to unauthorized fencing in of public lands by individuals or corporations in several states and territories; adopted.

The following bills were reported from committees:

Wilkins, from the committee on banking and currency, to provide for an issue of circulating notes to national banking associations; referred to committee of the whole. Buckner submitted a minority report.

By Reagan, from the committee on commerce, to establish a board of inter-state commerce and to regulate such commerce; referred to the committee of the whole.

By James, from the committee on railways and canals, to aid in the construction of a canal between Lake Union and Puget sound; referred to committee of the whole.

By Matson, from the committee on invalid pensions, to increase the pensions of widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; referred to committee of the whole.

The house at 1:30 went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Thomas stated there were fifty-nine officers for every ship in the service, or one officer for every five men. He called attention to the thoroughly helpless condition of the navy, declaring there was scarcely a nation in the world which could not send one or more war vessels here and lay the great cities on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast in ruins. He ran through the list of vessels in commission, asserting them to be monuments of shame and disgrace to the country. The pending bill had no provisions for the construction of armament, and when the ships are completed there will be no guns to put on them.

Finerty said the appropriation committee seemed determined to be economical in the weakest point. The world was aware of the condition of our indefensive marine, which at the present time was a menace to the well being of this country. If in the event of war, it should be unprepared to meet any enemy of respectable strength the congress of the United States alone was to blame. He was sensible of the fact that a war navy could not be built in a short time, but there was nothing to hinder the construction of ships which would enable the United States, in the event of sudden hostility, to prey upon the commerce of her antagonist. It made but little difference who was responsible for the present depleted condition of the navy. The fact remained that virtually the United States had no navy. He wanted to see the work begun by the Forty-seventh congress followed up the Forty-eighth congress. We might talk about the Monroe doctrine, but congress could hear the click of the European spade at Panama as it dug a canal to bring the Atlantic and the Pacific together. What Europe dug with a spade she would maintain with the sword.

Belford twitted the democratic side with making pretense of economy, when the surplus in the treasury was swelling and bursting like an English plum pudding, guarded by the combined genius of Pennsylvania and New York, which, in the persons of Randall and Hutchins, were running this bill on a cheese-paring principle. These gentlemen had joined their shields together, to play before the country in the role of democratic economists. He blessed the memory of Andrew Jackson, who had said, "In time of peace prepare for war" [laughter].

Hiscock said the inference to be drawn from the bill was that the democratic majority intended to stop the good work of building up a new navy, which the republicans had inaugurated.

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Folger, commenting on a dispatch from Consul King at Birmingham, England, relative to the spread of the foot and mouth disease, says there is great necessity for legislation to protect the United States against the importation of diseased cattle, and he hopes the matter will soon receive the attention of congress.

## THE KEIFER-BOYNTON TROUBLE.

### Investigation of the Charges Preferred by the Ex-Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Keifer-Boynton committee resumed session to-day. Boynton presented A. M. Ramsay, attorney for the *Commercial Gazette* Company, saying Ramsay represented him, as counsel.

J. W. Elder of Washington was the first witness. He had a conversation with Boynton, Charles S. Garfield being present; spoke to Boynton about a small bill witness was interested in; Boynton said the speaker had declined to take an interest in a bill he had, and if he would not interest himself in that he would not in a small one; Boynton said he had a bill that he wished to get the speaker to aid him in passing; said it was the McGarrahan bill.

Coleman said this was the last witness he desired to call, but he reserved the right to present further evidence if it was necessary or desirable.

GENERAL BOYNTON TESTIFIES.

General Boynton takes the stand. He said his first knowledge of the McGarrahan claim was derived from reading the report of the claim, and he at that time wrote a letter to his paper, supporting the claim. This was long before he met McGarrahan. During the last session of congress McGarrahan came to him, as a friend of speaker Keifer, and asked him (Boynton) to ask Keifer to recognize some one to introduce his (McGarrahan's) claim; he said if Keifer came to his office he could do so; not seeing Keifer for two or three days he wrote the note previously spoken of in the testimony, and sent it to the speaker at the house. In relation to his visit to the speaker witness said he went to the speaker's room to speak about the appointment of another man in place of Reed, as government agent at Walla Walla, which had been pending between them since December previous. He then referred to his note about the McGarrahan claim, telling Keifer he had no interest in it except that he had promised McGarrahan to do so. Keifer replied, "Oh, that's all right; I have already promised to recognize some one in that manner."

THE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE.

Witness said he had always been on good terms with Keifer till the trouble about opening the press gallery, and that the McGarrahan claim had no connection with the rupture between them. Boynton further testified that he could prove by five witnesses that on the night of the day upon which Keifer says he approached him corruptly Keifer was in his (Boynton's) office, and had a long and friendly talk concerning the tariff bill.

## THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

### The Impression General That It Will Pass Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb 29.—[Special.]—It is the general impression that the inter state commerce bill agreed upon yesterday by the house committee on commerce will go through both branches of congress in about the shape it will first appear in the house. There seems to be a demand from every part of the country for some kind of law that will regulate tariffs on railroad companies and other common carriers, so that all dealers may operate on the same footing. It is held by many that in most localities powerful dealers are given such advantages in the way of rates that a man of ordinary capital cannot conduct a shipping business successfully. Especially does this demand for protection come from grain and stock dealers in western, southern and central states.

Some of these evils are pointed out by Representative Robinson of Ohio.

To-day this bill will reach the house in a printed form. It is the result of a long debate in the commerce committee, and much research on the part of many years' work by Reagan of Texas and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. It embodies many features of a half-dozen bills, but is mostly a cross between Reagan's and Adams' bills. It prohibits pooling and rebates, provides for the appointment by the president of three commissioners, one a lawyer, one a railroad man and one whose qualifications are not specified, and empowers them with authority to arbitrate disputes arising from inter-state commerce and bring legal action in any court.

THE OPINION OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 29.—[Special.]—The report of the civil service commission sent to congress to-day contains expressions of opinion from collectors and postmasters throughout the country as to the operation of the civil service law. The collector of customs at San Francisco says: "One effect that it has had, however, and a very agreeable one to me, is to lessen the pressure for office. The few who have been admitted through operation of the rules appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily." He thinks they will earn an actual appointment at the end of their probation. Some declined appointments because they wanted better salaries than were offered. He thinks messengers should be exempt from examination, as being confidential persons.

THE POSTMASTER.

The postmaster there says: "The law has worked exceedingly well—much better than was expected by me. The tenure of office being reasonably secured to subordinate clerks they are encouraged to do their duty to the best of their ability. It relieves the head of the office of a great pressure for place, giving him more time to devote to his duties, and makes life more endurable by reason of not being constantly harassed and importuned by a multitude of persons for self or friends." He thinks the system shuts out old soldiers, and that it does not accomplish all that should be desired, and that more latitude could be given the appointing party. He cannot say that the new appointees are better or worse than the old ones. He says the present education test will not always give the best clerks.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

### Summary of Its Report Submitted to Congress by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The report of the civil service commission submitted by the president to congress to-day makes a volume of 67 closely printed pages. It states that the several results which appear to be the more direct objects of the law, and the civil service rules, as understood by the commission, are:

First—That official authority and influence must no longer be used to impair the freedom of elections or coerce the political actions of citizens.

Second—Extortion from those in the public service, whether under the form of political assessments or otherwise, for the purpose of paying the expenses of parties or candidates, must come to an end.

Third—Selections for the executive service, on the basis of official favor and party influence must be suppressed by requiring examinations and other adequate tests of character and capacity of conditions entering this service.

Fourth—The true responsibility and independence of legislative and executive departments, and the constitution, must be restored and preserved.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Upon the subject of political assessments the report says there has been several violations of law, but only trifling sums were secured, and the illegal practice ceased, publicity being directed to it. The report sets forth at great length the benefits derived from competitive examination. It fully describes the difficulty attending pacification of the civil service, and the statement is made that the power and opportunity for intrigue for selfish interests are great. In the three branches of the classified service the number of places to be filled on the basis of competitive examinations is, in the aggregate, 13,924. The increase since made in the classified service carried over 14,000.

The opinion is expressed that a salutary effect would follow the selection of chiefs of bureaus, postmasters and collectors at large offices, from subordinates, who would be experienced rather than partisan.

The report says that soldiers and sailors, honorably discharged by reason of disability, if capable, are preferred, and nowhere is there any favorite advantage allowed by reason of sex.

The commission hold that the power of removal and its exercise, for just reasons, are essential, both to discipline and efficiency in the public service. A life tenure would be indefensible. "If it is possible," says the report, "to promise the spoils of 130,000 offices as rewards for party victory in the national canvass, it is still possible to remove every person in the service once in four years, or once in four months, but the vacancies can be filled only by those who, irrespective to party, demonstrate their superiority in a free, open competition of character and capacity."

THE RULES A SUCCESS.

It appears, from statistics presented with the report, that 60 per cent. of those who entered the service through competitive examinations were educated in the common schools alone, and the commission consider it unquestionable that the nation, by bestowing its offices upon the most meritorious of those whom the states have educated, at public expense, will greatly honor and stimulate the public school system of the country.

The report gives extracts from a large number of letters received from postmasters and collectors, showing that great benefit has accrued the public service by enforcement of the civil service rules. It is suggested that the party test be no longer applied in the selection of collectors and that every corrupt exercise of power in nomination, promotion transfer or confirmation, may not be "a thing of value." It should be an offense under the bribery laws.

The commission, in conclusion, declare that the civil service rules are a success, and do not doubt that the most difficult point has been passed. In every stage of its work the commission has had the constant and unwavering support of President Arthur.

## REPORT OF THE SWINE COMMISSION.

### It is Submitted to Congress by the President, who Endorses the Same.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The president to-day transmitted to the house the report of the commission on the condition of swine products of this country. He recommends the views and conclusions of the commission as worthy of the most careful consideration of congress, with a view, if it can be done legitimately, to remove the restriction now existing. He also commends the public spirit of the members of the commission and recommends an appropriation to reimburse them for expenses incurred and to remunerate them for time spent. He likewise recommends a provision for special research in the direction of investigation into the origin, propagation and means of extirpation of trichinæ.

The secretary of state also transmitted a communication on the subject. He says the report shows conclusively that hog cholera is not prevalent in meat packed for human food, and in no event is disease communicable to human beings. As to trichinosis the report is less conclusive, because less is known about living trichinosis and the germs. He advises further investigation. He asserts, however, that the process of packing, and the time between slaughter and consumption abroad, so diminish the vitality and reproductive power of trichinæ as to prevent development in the human body. No single instance, based on scientific testimony, can be adduced of trichinosis in Europe arising from the use of American pickled swine products. In every single case in Germany it has been found that the disease is traceable to the consumption of freshly killed native hogs, and that its virulence diminished with the lapse of time between killing and consumption. In speaking of objections to inspection of our meat products the secretary says: "If home inspection, with due certification, will open the foreign markets for our swine product, it will certainly pay the American exporter to submit to inspection."

## CONGER'S CONDUCT.

### Damaging Testimony Against the Ex-Judge of Montana.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—W. A. Burleigh, formerly delegate in congress from Dakota, but now a resident of Montana, was before Springer's committee to-day. He was examined with relation to the official conduct of Judge Conger, one of the district judges of Montana, recently succeeded by Judge Coburn, of Indiana. Witness testified that Judge Conger was under the influence of liquor so often that his business suffered; Burleigh had seen him go to sleep on the bench while important cases were being heard. The delay in appointing a successor to Judge Conger, Mr. Burleigh asserted, cost the district from $75,000 to $100,000, and had also cost the government a large sum.

Ex-Chief Justice Shannon was also before the committee. He said he had investigated the charges against Conger. Testimony from two counties in Conger's district had been in favor of him, while that from two other counties was against him. Judge Shannon testified in regard to the charges of gambling that he knew that Conger, while holding a term of court at Miles City, played poker for money one Sunday afternoon, while during the morning of the same day he had delivered an address before a Sunday school. On other occasions witness said he had found that Judge Conger played stud poker and faro for money. In relation to the charge of having disreputable associates, Judge Shannon said Judge Conger had been seen in Miles City in June, 1882, at a dance given by a colored woman of bad repute. As to drunkenness, witness testified that Judge Conger had been seen on the bench on several occasions when under the influence of liquor, and unfit to be there.

## ENGLAND.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, March 1.—A black bag, made of American cloth, has been found in the cloak room of the Ludgate Hill station, containing forty-five packages of dynamite and a portion of an American alarm.

The bag found at the Ludgate Hill station was deposited Monday. It contained thirty or forty cakes of a whitish-yellow powder. Each packet was enclosed in paper, and all were packed around a small, clock, to which a pistol was attached, so arranged that when the clock ran down it would fire the contents.

The statement is published that the French government has given assurance that it will assist the discovery of men engaged in the dynamite business, and that all vessels hereafter arriving at French ports from America will be thoroughly searched.

The police are in possession of evidence that one of the valises seized in London was dropped in the railroad depot at Southampton by two passengers from New York, who landed at that port.

BUST OF LONGFELLOW UNVEILED.

LONDON, March 1.—The bust of Longfellow was unveiled this morning. The ceremonies was performed by Rev. George Prothero, Sub Dean Bradley was absent on account of a domestic affliction. Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Childers, Lowell, Alice Longfellow and Annie Longfellow, daughters of the poet, Mary Anderson, Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the persons present. The prince of Wales sent a letter of regret, stating that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville made a speech eulogizing the character of the American poet. Minister Lowell also made a speech, and accepted the tribute to his memory in thus placing his memorial in the poets corner between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden, in the name of the American people.

LONDON NOTES.

LONDON, March 1.—During January a disorder occurred at Little Popo, West Africa. The German corvette Sophie landed a force which chastised the natives and restored order.

William Thackeray Marriott, liberal member of commons from Brighton, was re-elected, having resigned to test the feeling of his borough on the question of a lack of confidence in the government's Egyptian policy.

WHAT AN ORANGEMAN WRITES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Sexton, member of parliament for Sligo, publishes a letter from a former Orangeman whose name and address are given, showing that the Orange organization is a secret society, revealing the mysteries of initiation and explaining the object to be purely anti-papist.

STRICT SURVEILLANCE ENJOINED.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Orders have been cabled by the government to English detectives in New York to inquire into the character and antecedents of all persons sailing from New York and Boston for English ports since February.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—It was rumored that an attempt would be made to blow up Waterloo station to-day. Luggage is being overhauled and orders have been issued to refuse all suspicious looking parcels. The rumor has proved unfounded.

## CHINA.

SITUATION AT BACNINH.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Advices from Hai Phong say the French gunboats with 1000 men have occupied the extreme post of the rebels on Songkohol river, 10 miles below Bacninh. Chinese skirmishers were firing from the neighboring heights and burning the surrounding villages. The gunboats were returning the fire. According to the latest reports 30,000 Chinese had returned to Bacninh.

## RUSSIA.

MINISTER HUNT'S FUNERAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The funeral service of the late Minister Hunt will be held Tuesday next.

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# THE REBELS DEFEATED.

## A Hotly-Contested Battle Fought Near Trinkitat.

### THE FANATICS RUSH TO CERTAIN DEATH.

One Thousand Rebels Killed—The British Loss Slight—The Moslems Sullenly Retire, Pursued by the British.

LONDON, March 1.—Unofficial dispatches from Trinkitat state that a battle raged all day yesterday. The rebels fought desperately. Immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square, and the rebels were beaten at every point. Special dispatches to the *Daily Telegraph* confirm the report that the British everywhere were victorious in yesterday's battle.

THE BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCE.

TRINKITAT, March 1.—Thursday night General Graham's expedition encamped near Fort Baker. The troops were all assembled before sunset, except the Sixty-fifth regiment, which arrived at 8 Friday morning. The force was about 4000 strong, and formed in an oblong square, the front and the rear being longer than the sides. A regiment of Gordon Highlanders formed the advance, with two Gatling guns and one Gardner in the right corner, and four Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The eighty-eighth regiment formed the right hand side of the square, and the Black Watch regiment the rear. The length of the front was 350 yards. The hussars acted as scouts advancing in a semi-circle 1000 yards ahead, covering the front and the flanks. The main force of the troops advanced over sand knolls and scrubs for a mile from Fort Baker, all along the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with Remington rifles. The range was so long that the shots proved ineffective.

A WARM FIRE ENCOUNTERED.

The rebel fire had now almost ceased, except on the extreme right and left. The British stepped forth as if on parade, bagpipes playing and the Highlanders following cheerfully. They advanced till within 800 yards of the rebels' position, where an old sugar mill was surrounded by lumber huts, and forthwith two guns were stationed. Here a halt was ordered, and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called whereupon the rebels, seeing that the British had began the battle, fired shells from a Krupp gun, which passed wide over the square. The next shots were timed with greater accuracy, and the shells burst close to the British and wounded several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusilade with small arms. As the shots increased ambulances and surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in a square, without answering the rebel fire till it had passed to the north of the rebels' works. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha, and twenty men were hit. After an advance of 1000 yards a halt was ordered, and the men were directed to lie down. It was now noon. The day was clear and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, discovering the rebels movements.

THE REBELS RETIRE.

The rebels, in swarms, reached the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly as the English advanced, keeping about 1200 yards from the main body of the English force. British cavalry followed, covering the rear upon the left, and formed in three lines, distant 900 yards from the main body of the army. At 9:30 the gunboat fired from Trinkitat, but the shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The cavalry and the mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels, who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued its advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made to allow the sailors and the artillery men dragging guns to rest. The road toward Teb was studded with hundreds of corpses of Baker Pasha's fugitives, filling the air with pollution, and around which swarms of carrion flies hovered. After advancing three miles the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. The guns were mounted and standards were flying.

THE BRITISH OPEN FIRE.

Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire rapidly to slacken and almost to cease. At this the bugle again sounded an advance. The troops rose wheeled on the center of the square, and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but were scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2000 rebels directly in front, while many hundreds hung around the two sides of the square. As the British moved forward, firing as they advanced, the rebels, armed with spears and huge cross-hilted swords, rose within 200 yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at break neck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. None of them bolted; they only fell back sullenly when they were forced.

THE FORT CAPTURED.

Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles, the British attacked the fort. Colonel Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a double-barrelled shot gun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy, and a frightful melee of bayonets and spears took place. At last the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off; they could only be killed. The British next directed their attention to an old sugar mill, a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed, and succeeded in dislodging 200 rebels, who leaped forth and charged from every opening.

At 10 o'clock, after an hour of intense fighting, the rebels gave way and bolted outright. The Gatling guns and the Martini rifles had caused great havoc. The British pursued the rebels as they fell back, and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheiks who advanced empty-handed, to show that they bore charmed lives were stricken down with bayonet thrusts.

A SULLEN RETREAT.

The Highlanders carried the next earthwork, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours of arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camp and of huts and wells. The cavalry on the right flank charged the re-resting rebels, who did not bolt, but met the troopers, who rode among them, giving blow for blow.

A splendid display of heroism was made by the mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry charges. In the third charge they were cut down, but not before they had killed several men and wounded Colonel Barrow with their spears.

The enemy retired sullenly and in consequence, the British kept up their firing for a long time.

After the fortunes of the day had been decided, General Gordon decided to remain at the wells of Teb Friday night. The intention is to continue the advance to Tokar Saturday morning, and more fighting is anticipated. Spoils from Baker Pasha were in a large measure recovered.

WAR NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 1.—The English government has given its sanction to the dispatching of two British battalions to Assouan. Popular enthusiasm, so strongly aroused when General Gordon's mission was announced, is subsiding at Khartoum, and less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared that tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule General Gordon's somewhat pompous proclamation. Colonel Stewart, secretary of General Gordon, has returned to Khartoum from his mission of conciliation up the White Nile. He passed everywhere without molestation, but the natives assembled at several points upon the banks of the river and assumed a menacing attitude. Colonel Stewart will go again up the White Nile, taking with him 2000 Bashi Bazouks, in order to overawe the natives.

ONE THOUSAND REBELS KILLED.

LONDON, March 1.—Later advices from Trinkitat give the following information: The rebels were formed in force, with two guns mounted, at the old fort three miles from Fort Baker. The firing opened on both sides, and lasted a long time. The rebels were finally repulsed, after 1000 of their men had been killed. The British losses were 100 killed and 40 wounded.

FOUR OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, March 1.—A telegram received at the war office states that four officers of the English force were killed. A later dispatch from General Graham says nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Colonel Burnaby. Both were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in captured positions.

THE BRITISH LOSS.

LONDON, March 1.—The war office has received a telegram stating that the losses in the fight near Trinkitat were twenty-eight killed and 142 wounded. The British captured four guns, two howitzers and one machine gun.

GENERAL GORDON'S PROCLAMATION.

CAIRO, Feb. 29.—General Gordon's proclamation, as telegraphed, has caused a sensation. No demand for the dispatching of troops to Khartoum has reached here. It is generally believed that Gordon's object is to frighten the natives into submission, or that the telegram has been mutilated in transmitting.

## TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

### A Crank Murders a Sister of Charity and Mortally Wounds Another.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in South France. A gardener named Chave employed at the convent of Servane, near Marseilles, was recently dismissed for laziness. To-day, while the sisters were walking in the grounds, and at a moment when they were in a secluded place, Chave suddenly appeared. The lady superior asked him kindly if he had found work. Chave, without replying, drew a revolver and discharged six barrels, killing the lady superior and mortally wounding one of her companions. The remainder ran shrieking for help. A number of peasants gathered, but Chave reloaded and kept them at bay. Two gendarmes then arrived and closed with Chave, who fired twice without hitting them. One gendarme shot Chave in the chest and another bullet penetrated the murderer's eye. Chave is dying in agony. He inflicted on himself the third mortal wound with his own revolver.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS FROM LIMA.

LIMA, (via Galveston) March 1.—The Chilians entered Trugillo and imposed a compulsory tax of 100,000 soles.

Congress opened to-day.

It is reported Chilian troops in the interior have received orders to concentrate at Chosica.

## CANADA.

A STORMY DISCUSSION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—The railroad committee had a stormy discussion over the Grand Trunk railway bill to enable them to raise money to double the track line to Montreal and Toronto.

GROCERS' LIQUOR LICENSE ABOLISHED.

TORONTO, Feb 29.—The city council passed the law abolishing grocers' liquor licenses.

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# LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 29, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Mrs Jenny
Arnold, Miss Sada
Arnold, Mrs Ruth J

Beither, Miss Katie
Burk, Mrs John
Balls, Mrs H
Belden, Miss Louise
Belnomini, Mrs Rosea
Bennett, Mrs Liddie
Brehoney, Bridget

Coneon, Mrs T
Collister, Mrs Will
Crowell, Mrs Mary
Collins, Mrs M J
Clark, Mrs Laura
Clark, Mrs Lottie M
Cherington, Mrs C W
Campbell, Mrs Wm C B
Cornwell, Mrs J
Cook, Allie
Coonce, Miss Stella
Craf, Mrs

Daves, Mrs Sophie
Dwyer, Miss Mary A
Dalino, Mrs Mollie
Dalmon, Mrs Marie
Dickson, Miss Annie
Dickinson, Mrs Geo
Donlon, Miss Katie
Duccett, Mrs Mary
Dreyer, Mrs Dora
Drennan, Mrs Rosa

Evens, Mrs H E
Elkins, Mrs Delmah
Ellis, Mrs Harry
Erlandson, Miss Carrie
Eddy, Miss Ana

Field, James E
Forde, Mrs Kitty
Fretz, Mrs Ann

Glover, Mrs Capt Thos
Githens, Mrs Annie
Grove, Mrs Julia A
Garrett, Mrs Sophia
Gilliam, Miss Hattie
Gill, Mrs Mary M
Gray, Mrs Louise

Higgins, Mrs J M
Harold, Miss Christena
Hartman, Miss E
Hamilton, Mrs A B
Huntington, Mrs
Holladay, Eliza
Holllnt, Mrs Alice

James, Miss Fannie

Krushke, Miss Emma
Kendall, Mrs Jennie

Lindsey, Mrs Lizzie
Lewis, Miss Alice
Lewis, Mrs Rebecca
Lee, Miss Mattie
Lamson, Miss Maizie

Maurer, Miss Nellie
Mellony, Miss Mattie
Meline, Mrs Elizabeth
Meloy, Miss Julia
Markee, Miss Sofa
McBurnie, Miss Jennie
McCarty, Mrs Hugh
Meyer, Rebekka
Myers, Mrs Ed
Morris, Miss Ollie
Miller, Mrs E J
Miller, Miss Lilian
Miller, Miss Emma
Moore, Mrs Jennie
Martin, Miss Mamie
Martine, Mrs Alice
Martin, Mrs M D

Nash, Mrs W
Neer, Mrs Jennie
Nilein, Mrs
Norcross, Miss Mary

O'Brien, Miss Ellen
O'Hara, J H

Pudge, Mrs J
Puntzrall, Mrs Mary
Pacquett, Mrs Lizzie
Pitchford, Mrs Clara
Piatt, Mrs M Y
Patten, Mrs James J
Pederson, Mrs M

Randall, Mrs Amy M
Richardson, Miss Iva
Richardson, Miss Emma

Stevens, Miss Bessie M
Springer, Miss Mary
Stanley, Mrs Jennie
Sanburn, Mrs D
Scott, Miss Julia
Stephens, Miss Elizabeth
Scot, Mrs Liva
Salatonsera, Miss K T
Sewett, Mrs Samantha
Short, Miss E
Smith, Mrs Mary
Smith, Miss Frances
Smith, Miss Ella
Smith, Emma L

Tuttle, Mrs A
Turk, Mrs P A
Thatcher, Miss Katie
Thompson, Alice

Underwood, Miss Ida

Woon, Mrs Cora
Wells, Mrs John
Willis, Mrs E M
Wallace, Mrs Helen
Wilson, Mrs G W
Wilson, Mrs Washington
Williams, Mrs Esleter
Wagner, Mrs C T
Workmeister, Mrs Amelia
Watson, Miss Attie
Whipple, Mrs W W

MEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Fred
Aagard Hakan
Adelstein, J A
Allworth, Fred
Andrus, Abe
Arnott, C

Beasley, John
Beaum, Bengen
Boykin, Wm
Blake, H P
Branch, Wm
Burton, Geo
Burr, R C
Brown, Alden
Brown, H S
Brown, Ed
Bliss, S
Byar, Chas
Billups, John C
Byrns, J
Breherstedt, C R
Banfield, M C
Bietchert, D S
Baldwin, Henry
Baker, Charley
Barton, A S
Bayer, R W
Berry, O B
Bernl, Albert
Berry, A R
Bestow, Herbert
Beldner, Thos
Bellinger, Frank
Baland, Wm
Benson, H A
Bennett, Nelson
Bennett, Jas
Bohnarl, Frank
Boersthner, John
Bepflersen, M E
Brewer, J M
Browning, S W P
Buford, C N
Bull, Carlo

Carly, H B
Cohn, R
Castagan, John
Costel, Paul
Coons, John F
Connell, J B
Collett, N T
Cole, Wm H
Crocker, Wm
Crosby, Jewett
Cronk, John R
Cleft, Amos
Clampet, Isaac
Clay, Richard
Charleson, Chas
Costle, N
Charles, J R
Chapman, T S
Coons, Hobart H
Clark, Chas J
Clark, W A
Collins, John
Carter, W P
Clark, Wettico
Clark, J E
Clayton, A
Clausen, Andrus
Church, Jack
Chearer, Charlie
Culper, A
Curtin, Michael
Curtis, Amitra
Callahan, A P
Colwell, Wm
Conant, S M
Costel, Paul
Coon, John F
Cosper, O F
Cook, E N
Cassidy, Phillip

Davis, John P
Davis, Chas
David, F P
Dye, A L
Dwyre, W L
Danis, Major
Damerow, Aug
Damschen, Hein
Dahl, Tyge
Daily, Geo
Dixon, Wm
Dorney, Jas
Dunley, M V
Downey, Richard
Donley, J A
Dornes, John
Durkin, John
Dunn, J F
Driscoll, Ernest
Drushel, Saml
Drarojlovich, L
Dunbar, D S
Day, Chas W
Dawless, Joseph
De Haard, J C
Delane, Jas
Deynin, Johnny
Deede, J C
Debelk, John W

Ellis, E K
Edgecomb, W W
Edwards, G
Edwards, G W
Edwards, Malen
Edwards, L M
Earls, E
Engstrom, E
Epler, J H
Eramer, J E

Fuller, S S
Franson, Chogus
Fellows, Jas
Fellows, B O
Finnlean, Thos
Fitzpatrick, H
Foster, Geo
Forbes, B J
Fletcher, Geo C
Frisl, Patrick
France, Harry
Fraly, Henry
Fraser, Donald D
French, Paul V
Friedenrich, F
Fredburgh, John
Fisher, J A
Farrell, Thos

Gardiner, J H
Grigg, J T
Greene, Wm
Glass, A
Guild, Isadore
Gwilon, Jos L
Gantz, Gustave
Geary, Frank
Gifford, Wm
Gibson, Frank

Ginty, Edward
Golden, Chas
Gordon, Jno E
Gorman, Budd
Gross, Fred
Griffiths, B S
Groshogn, Jas
Grow, Clemmence
Graham, J N
Grant, J W
Graham, Edw
Graham, J N
Garrow, Eugene
Garritson, Wm T
Gness, Wilson
Ginel, Albert

Haggard, Jas
Hakansson, L
Heyman, —
Hewitt, Howard E
Helburg, H W
Hild, Joseph
Hochappel, E
Hodgen, Geo
Houghton, E M
Hosfus, Frank
Hussey, S A
Hurd, W E
Humphrey, Jas
Harron, John
Hart, J C
Hanlion, Lary
Hill, Frank
Hill, Almoran
Henson, Alfred
Hatfield, Owen
Henderson, Frank
Henderson, J R
Hall, C C
Hall, A H
Hall, M A
Harrell, Albert
Harris, Wm
Harris, A H
Harington, Jos
Hamilton, A H
Hamilton, A C
Hamilton, Jas M
Hunter, John
Howes, E E
Hovey, Ed W
Hawkins, Saml

Iverson, J H

Juhlmann, Wilhelm
June, Chas
Jenne, Com S
Jenkins, J H
Joyce, Thos
Jones, Evan W
Jones, O P J
Jones, W H
Johnson, C R
Jackson, E
Jackson, Wm

Eyes, Harley P
Kallgren, Axel
Kasper, Josef
Keys, H N
Karlson, Carl
Keefe, Joseph
Kibbey, H H
Kelsey, Kilborn
Kelly, M
Knox, Geo
Kreps, John F
Krunie, W S

Luntsford, Geo H
Lundon, Chas
Laidlaw, Alex
LaBranch, Louis
Lobold, Max J
Lindquist, Seg
Le Valley, W S
Lindahl, O O
Locke, F D
Lord, E C
Langley, Loui
Lewenberg, B
Lewis, J B
Londerbough, H
Lowthion, Thos
Lowry, Frank
Lee, J H

McGrady, —
McCord, Fred
McOwen, Frank
McCoy, Michael
McDermott, J J
McAlister, L E
McQuaid, J F
McBurnie
McDonald, J B
McDonald, Frank
McDowell, S
McCafferty, Capt J
McDougall, F C
McIntyre, A A
McLeod, M J
McDrung, G D
McLeoud, Jas
McLeod, Lincoln
McGlinnis, Pat
McGee, Joseph
Macdill, A B
Myres, T W
Meyer, A E
Meyer, Fred
Meeks, Milton
Mitchell, S A
Munger, Volney S
Malech, S W
Moreland, Wm
Morrison, Geo B
Mathews, Jas
Mathews, S A
Miller, C H
Miller, C L
Martin, D R
Marshall, W H
Murray, E T
Mellor, Chas
Mooney, S J

Nelson, J W
Nelson, I M
Nute, Chas H
Nycander, O H
Neill, W P
Neukirchner, F G
Newmen, Thos
Nims, Luther B
Norris, C

Odenell, Wm
Olsen, Nils
Ogilvie, W V
Olson, O F
O Brine, Patrick
O'Niel, Joseph
O'Connell, R'ch'd
O'Hara, Joseph

O'Niel, John
O'Leary, John F
Oregon Lumbering Co

Palmer, Will
Payne, W H
Pacific Coast Mfg Co
Poole, Wilbur
Porter, Wm A
Poole, John
Phillips, Uriah A
Phelon, Thos
Park, G M
Praine, Jerome B
Preshtel, Frank
Platte, Joseph
Plummer, Ab'h'm
Patterson, A J
Patterson, Pyrus
Patterson, Lant
Peterman, L
Peters, Joseph
Peterson, Jacob
Powell, David
Powell, Lonsian
Plancich, Ginsepp

Quincy, R H

Randell, Jas A
Renells, Lue
Rice, Chas S
Richardson, B
Robinson, Chas
Reed, John
Rush, B H
Resse, Chas A
Ricsent, Wm
Ring, Jessie
Robbins, Dan C
Roberts, Geo F
Rodgers, John T
Ross, Chas A

Spaisey, Edw
Story, J L
Stoner, Dr J J
Stone, W F
Stevens, Dudlie
Steverson, Henry
Stephens, G B
Steverson, H L
Spinner, Chas
Stayton, L G
Stapleton, Henry
Sodervall, Gust
Soderstrom, H
Sandlin, P I
Simmons, B L
Sullivan, Frank
Sullivan, Dan
Sears, Ira P
Scott, L M
Shultz, Chas
Shuman, L
Schloss, Ben
Smith, W B
Smith, J W
Smith, Ed
Stewart, David A
Sloan, M E
Schulwick, H
Skinner, Geo
Swift, F
Sampson, L P
Seldler, Edw
Setey, John
Sinclair, Robt
Sweat, Chas
Sumner, Wm
Simmons, G I
Scanlon, Thos J
Shephard, E L
Shepherd, J E
Shonten, J E
Skonkwiler, B F
Shannon, T B
St Mary, Peter
Stillman, A D
Strotz, J N
Strickler, Geo M
Strohbecker, G
Stirney, David
Stryker, Wm H
Stiner, Wm
Stewart, Jas W
Steele, Joseph
Stewart, David A
Sternberg, Wm
Stuart, E M

Terpstra, Sjoerd
Twiss, Horace
Tilton, Frank
Toy, Wm
Turner, Capt A F
Turner, S M
Tucker, R bt
Taylor, W B
Taylor, F A
Treadeaux, Jos
Theallsen, W H
Thompson, J W

Vandyke, John O
Varkers, Elias
Vuccasovich, A

Wood, T A N B
West, Chas
Welinn, Wm
Welch, Jas
Wills, Grant
Wilkinson, Clark
Willis, Chas
Wilcow, L B
Wiley, C C
Wilber, W B
Wallace, J A
Wright, H J
Wilson, Jas H
Williams, Thos D
Wagner, Alonzo
Wakeon, Willie
Waugh, Herrie
Wier, Cassius
Wiemann, Jacob
Weatherell, Alex
Wisner, John F
Wicleas, Conrad
Wolfe, John G
Woodman, Chas L
Woodman, L P
Woodard, S L
Walters, Harry
Watson, H R
Whipple, S G
Walsh, Edward
Walgen, C O

Yeppen, A

Zeller, Edw
Zannette, Paul
Zwist, G

GEORGE A. STEEL, Postmaster.

## Eastern Markets.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb 29.—Wheat, steady at 91¾ for February, 91¾@92 for March. Corn, steady at 52¾ for February, 52¾@52⅞ for March. Oats, steady at 31⅞@32 for March, 31½@32¼ for April. Rye, firm at 58¾. Barley, brisk at 63.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—Wool is in moderate demand. New York, Michigan, Indian and western fine, 32½@34; tub washed, choice, 37½@40; pulled lambs', 25@33; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Flour, unchanged. Wheat, quiet and steady; winter, 8s 2d@8s 5d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 2d; California, 7s 9d@8s; club, 8s@8s 6d. Corn, dull; new, 5s 1d; old, 5s 5d.

WOOL SALE.

LONDON, March 1.—To-day 1319 bales of Sydney and Port Phillips wool were sold.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**The Chinese Bill**

VICTORIA, March 1.—[Special.] a Chinese consulate will be but the working of restriction legislature at the last session, bills will be disallowed at Ottawa.

## UTAH.

**Delegates Sent to**

SALT LAKE, March 1.—At the growers to-day Major Silva and appointed delegates to the Denver

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Scandinavian M. E. church, Twelfth streets, Rev. C. J. Larsen ing at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

St. Matthew's chapel, First street, ruthers—Episcopal Mission. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

Services at the M. E. church 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the pastor. Seats free. A cordial invitation

First Presbyterian church, Washington streets—Pastor, A. L. Services morning and evening. 12:30

Scandinavian Baptist church, and Sixth street—Services at 11 A. by Rev. G. Liljeroth. Prayer night at 8 o'clock.

The German Evangelical Reformed corner of Ninth and Stark streets, bein, pastor. Divine services A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Unitarian church—T. L. Eliot, at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The the vesper service chiefly by the dress by the minister.

Professor Obaney will lecture "Primitive Christianity" at 7:30 P. M. on "Labor Question," opened by P. M. Admission free.

Gospel temperance meeting in tween First and Front, on Washington Sunday at 3:30 P. M., under the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The First Baptist church, corner streets—Preaching to-morrow at pastor, Rev. L. W. Hayhurst; also 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath school at service.

Plymouth church, cor. Fourteenth Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. as usual. Sacrament of the Lord's administered after the morning school at 12:15 P. M.

Presbyterian mission, Albina, tor, Rev. W. O. Forbes. Services R. J. Laughlin of North Portland, Rev. D. O Ghormly of East Portland, at 3 P. M. A cordial invitation

First German Evangelical church and Clay streets. Services Sunday 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. pastor (residence 101 Clay street) vitation is extended to all who services.

The Christadelphians—Meeting (room No. 6, over Prentice's Washington and Stark streets given by Mr. A. Snashall on Subject—"Relations of the Egyptian Purpose of the Gospel."

A. M. E. Zion Church, corner streets, Rev. T. B. Reed, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday night prayer meeting the Henry Highland general sociation. Strangers and invited to attend each service

First Congregational church, Jefferson streets. Services 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Marvin. At the morning service the Lord's supper will be celebrated evening subject will be, "Does hibit?" Sunday school at people's meeting at 6:45 P. M.

Calvary Presbyterian church Clay streets—Pastor, Rev. E. T. and Columbia street. The sacrament supper at 11 A. M. The morning fore be omitted. Preaching at school at 12:30 o'clock. All ing congregational. You are heartily welcomed to all these

United Presbyterian Mission corner First and Clay. Services 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at morning sermon, "The Trio of Despairing Skeptic, a Penitent Compassionate Savior." Evening Repudiating God and God Discovering William R. Stevenson, pastor. Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

Taylor-street M. E. church, pastor. Morning discourse "The Joy of the Lord the Strength Sacrament of the Lord's supper member. Evening discourse, "God, the Defender of the Righteous Wonderful Deliverances; Lessons Praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. ly invited to attend all the services

The church of Sea and Land, and D streets, Chaplain Stubbs Preaching at 11 A. M. Sunday ing services at 7:30. Efforts will the services of Dr. J. W. Watts of the Oregon State Temperance Bethel Home lodge; Tuesday, "The Seven Churches of Asia," day, prayer meeting; Friday, Temperance Union services.

EAST PORTLAND

Preaching at the Livermore Stephens addition, by Rev. A.

First Baptist church—Services P. M., by Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, 2:30 P. M.

First Presbyterian church, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and school at 12:30.

St. David's Episcopal church, wood rector—Services at 11 A. M. bath school at 9:45.

Congregational church, Holladay A. W. Bower pastor—Services at 11 Sabbath school at 12:30.

United Brethren church, Rev. pastor—Service at Ross' hall at 11 ing service. Sabbath school at

M. E. church, Rev. S. P. Wilson at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath P. M. The quarterly meeting Rev. H. K. Hines will officiate evening.

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This powder never varies. strength and wholesomeness. the ordinary kinds, and cannot with the multitude of low test, phosphate powders. Sold only ROYAL BAKING POWDER WM. T. COLEMAN

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